# The New-York Times.

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## WASHINGTON.

### EXCESSIVE CLAIM OF AN INFORMER.

JOHN D. SANBORN, THROUGH HIS ATTORNEY, B. F. BUTLER, CLAIMS NINE THOUSAND DOLLARS FROM THE REVENUE BUREAU.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—John D. Sanborn, like another Monsieur Tonson, has come again. Gen. Butler, as Sanborn's attorney, has presented a claim to the Internal Revenue Bureau for $9,000, demanded as payment for information on which about ninety thousand dollars of taxes withheld were collected by the Government. When the Sanborn contracts were under investigation the attention of Mr. Douglass, then Commissioner of Internal Revenue, was called to a statute authorizing him to pay informers a sum not exceeding ten per cent. of the amount saved to the Government by the information. The Commissioner issued a circular making a general offer of payment, in accordance with the terms of this law, for information which would lead to the recovery of taxes due and withheld. Under the circular Sanborn began operations anew. The claim which has been presented covers one case only, and he has reserved other cases to be brought up when this has been decided. Commissioner Pratt thinks that instead of ten per cent., Sanborn should have but three or four per cent. Sanborn professes to have had a verbal agreement with Commissioner Douglass to the effect that the whole of the ten per cent. should be allowed him, but Commissioner Pratt is still obdurate, and has had the case presented to the Attorney General, with an inquiry as to whether the law has not been repealed and whether he has the right to make any payment under the particular statute and circular under which the claim is brought. The objection against making payment particularly refers to what is regarded as the excessive amount demanded.

### THE MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.

SENATOR MORTON'S RESOLUTIONS ASKING AN INVESTIGATION—LETTERS AND PAPERS FROM THE SOUTH CONFIRMING HIS VIEW OF THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Since the introduction of his Mississippi resolutions, Senator Morton has received from residents of that State a great number of letters describing the manner in which the November election was carried by the Democrats. According to these letters, in almost every county in the State organizations were formed for the avowed purpose of persecuting every man, white or black, who should vote the Republican ticket. These organizations pledged themselves to lease no lands and to give no employment to any man who voted against them, and their purpose was published in the local papers and favorably commented upon. Voters were deterred from going to the polls, not by force and open violation of law, but by a system of intimidation that was just as effective. The most stupendous frauds were also practiced, the vote for Democratic candidates in some instances being greater than the aggregate vote of the counties. In furnishing this information the writers beg Senator Morton not to reveal their names, as such revelation would be sure to place their lives in peril. Senator Morton has also been supplied with newspapers published in various sections of Mississippi, of dates before and since the election. Accounts of the hanging and shooting of colored men are printed with approving comments, and since the election these same papers are demanding the fulfillment of the agreement made by county organizations not to lease land to or employ any man who voted the Republican ticket. Should the pending resolutions lead to a protracted debate, Senator Morton will arrange and give to the country the evidence furnished by the local newspapers of the existence of a frightful terrorism in Mississippi. He believes the mere reproduction of the universally expressed sentiment of the Mississippi newspapers will startle the people of the country and convince them of the necessity of some action on the part of Congress to protect the free exercise of the right of suffrage in the Southern States. Senator Morton says it is mockery to talk about obtaining redress for these outrages in the local courts, because the same terrorism which prevents men from exercising their rights at the polls prevents the expression of honest convictions in the jury box. He has no doubt whatever of the right of the Senate to order the investigation, and feels confident the resolutions will pass.

### DEFRAUDING THE TREASURY.

THE SUGG FORT AND WITKOWSKI CLAIMS INVESTIGATION — A REPORT NEARLY READY.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The commission appointed by Secretary Bristow to investigate the manner in which payment was obtained from the Treasury on the Sugg Fort and Witkowski claims have concluded taking testimony, and are now preparing their report. The main points of the inquiry were directed to ascertaining whether the Treasury was defrauded by the payment of those claims, what officials are culpable for their payment, and what punishment, in the opinion of the commission, should be administered to officials who may be culpable. Nothing definite is known of the character of the report to be made, but it can be confidently stated that the commission is unanimous in the conclusions arrived at.

### THE MEXICAN BORDER.

PROPOSITION TO STOP RAIDS BY TEMPORARY OCCUPATION OF MEXICAN TERRITORY NOT CONCURRED IN BY MEXICO—THE QUESTION OF ACQUIRING MORE TERRITORY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—It appears from official correspondence that last Summer Minister Foster stated to the Mexican Government that it was in the power of the Government of the United States to provide a remedy (with the approval or consent of that of Mexico,) for the frequent incursion and depredations committed by Mexicans on the American side of the Rio Grande. The remedy he proposed was permission for the regular troops of the United States to follow the raiders across the border when in close pursuit, or, what would be still more efficacious, permission to temporarily occupy certain points on the Mexican side, where the raiders are accustomed to cross the river. The reply of the Mexican Secretary of Foreign Affairs was that the Executive had no authority to grant such permission without the consent of Congress, and it would not be prudent to ask for such consent as the sentiment of the country would not approve it. Mr. Foster remarked to the Secretary that should the depredations continue, and it should be apparent that no serious attempt was made by the Mexican authorities to restrain or punish the raiders, a repetition of Gen. McKinzie's course might be anticipated, as a protection to the citizens of Texas must be afforded, and if not given by the Mexican Government it would come from the United States.

In addition to the denial of Mr. Mariscal, the Mexican Minister to the United States, of any negotiations pending for the acquisition of Mexican territory, it may be stated that Minister Foster informed the Mexican Government that he was authorized to give the assurance that our Government had no information of any design for acquiring an extension of territory on that frontier. But the public press of the United States, in reporting the frequent incursions and depredations, was creating a strong public sentiment in favor of an aggressive and vigorous policy on the part of the Government, and the acknowledgment by the Mexican Government of its inability to restrain the lawlessness of its own citizens, would afford the strongest possible argument to all advocates of the acquisition of territory there may be in the United States.

### THE BRAZILIAN EXHIBITION.

OPENING DAY AT RIO JANEIRO—BIRTHDAY OF THE EMPEROR AND BAPTISM OF HIS GRANDSON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Advices have been received from Rio de Janeiro that the Brazilian exhibition was opened in that city on the 2d of December, which time was the fiftieth birthday of the Emperor, and on the same day his grandson was baptized by the name of Pedro. There were great demonstrations of rejoicing at these events, and, as usual on birthday occasions, gifts were given to the poor and many slaves were liberated without the operation of the law of gradual emancipation. The choicest products exhibited in Brazil will be sent to this country for the Centennial display. The entire sum voted by Brazil for its representation at the Centennial Exhibition is $150,000.

### POST OFFICE CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Following are the Post Office changes during the week ending Dec. 25: Offices discontinued: West Norwalk, Fairfield County, Conn.; Memphis, Butler County, Penn. Postmasters appointed: Harmon V. Berry, East Fryeburgh, Oxford County, Me.; Abial F. Andrews, Gouldville, Washington County, Vt.; Charles M. Colvin, North Bennington, Bennington County, Vt.; Henry J. Curtis, Orange, Orange County, Vt.; Elwyn H. Whitcomb, South Windham, Windham County, Vt.; Henry J. Hayes, East Nassau, Rensselaer County; Scott Cummings, Farmersville, Cattaraugus County; Asa Clark, Floyd, Seneca County; Alfred S. Hasbrook, Hughsonville, Dutchess County; Alvin H. Foote, North Hartford, Niagara County; Charles Efner, North Parma, Monroe County; John Doyle, Sterling Bush, Lewis County; George W. Carpenter, West Lebanon, Columbia County, N. Y.; Theodore Parkinson, Nineveh, Greene County; Jacob R. Miller, Stanton, Jefferson County; Ernest Ramesch, Carter Camp, Potter County, and Henry Moch, New-Mayville, Clarion County, Penn.

### DESTRUCTIVE STORM IN BERMUDA.

A HOUSE WITH ITS INMATES BLOWN INTO THE HARBOR—SEVERAL LIVES LOST.

HAMILTON, Dec. 22.—A fearful tornado passed over Tuckerstown and St. David's Island, Bermuda, on the evening of the 17th inst. The dwelling-house of Daniel A. Smith, a pilot in Tuckerstown, was blown into the harbor with all its inmates. Capt. Smith was hurled into a clump of trees and saved. His wife was carried across the harbor, where she was found clinging to a plank. She was so badly injured that she died in a few hours. Their four children were drowned. The walls and roof of a stone tank near the house were torn asunder. Several other buildings were demolished, but there was no further loss of life. Half of the boats moored in the harbor were destroyed, and in St. David's Island the storm leveled everything in its course. Happily the tornado passed by Hamilton; had its path been across the town the entire place would have been greatly injured or destroyed.

### RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

A PASSENGER TRAIN OFF THE TRACK NEAR SALAMANCA, N. Y.—SEVERAL PERSONS INJURED—OTHER ACCIDENTS.

JAMESTOWN, Dec. 26.—The express train No. 3, on the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, leaving Salamanca at 11 A. M., met with a serious accident while crossing a bridge, three miles west of Salamanca, caused by the spreading of the track. Two day cars, one sleeper, and a hotel car were thrown end foremost down an embankment twenty feet, the first passenger car going into the creek. The baggage and smoking cars remained on the track. Three persons were seriously injured; two slightly. Mary Durvin, of Hancock, was the worst hurt, receiving injuries about the head; John Miller, baggage-master, had his nose broken, and the brakeman was thrown fifty feet into the creek.

ERIE, Dec. 26.—John Kane, a brakeman, was killed by the cars some time last night. His remains were found scattered along the track east of the depot for a distance of 400 feet, so as to be unrecognizable. The fragments were collected with a shovel and broom. A brother of the deceased was killed by the cars sometime since at the same place.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 26.—The body of Martin Nee, of Ellicott City, was found on the track of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad this morning, four miles west of this city, literally cut into pieces, which were strewn along the track for a distance of 300 yards. A man answering to his description was put off a train on Saturday evening at the point indicated while intoxicated, and it is supposed he fell on the track and that several trains passed over his body. He was one of the track hands of the company.

John McKay, of West Warren, Mass., was killed on the track of the Boston and Albany Railroad, in Worcester City Saturday night.

### AN ENCOUNTER WITH BURGLARS.

A RESIDENT OF CAMBRIDGE, MASS., STABBED AND SHOT BY TWO HOUSE-BREAKERS.

BOSTON, Dec. 26.—Moses A. Wood, residing at No. 28 Mount Auburn street, Cambridge, was awakened about 4 o'clock this morning with the impression that burglars were in the house. Partially dressing, he went down stairs, found things in confusion, and both back and front doors open. Stepping upon the back piazza, he was confronted by a man who stabbed him three times. He immediately grappled with the burglar when a second appeared, and placing the muzzle of a pistol to Mr. Wood's abdomen, fired. As the pistol was placed against him, Mr. Wood turned slightly, so that the ball did not go directly through him, but passed around, coming out just over his hip. The robbers then fled and escaped, leaving a bundle in which they had tied up about two thousand dollars worth of plunder. Mr. Wood's injuries are very serious and may prove fatal.

### CHRISTMAS DAY IN NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 26.—Yesterday a difficulty occurred in Freetown, opposite this city, in the forenoon, between a few whites and blacks, which resulted in one or two of the latter being roughly handled. After that quiet reigned until about 7 o'clock in the evening, when Barney McCabe, John Roussette, and Jeantis Roussette, while standing in front of the bar at Bowers' coffee-house waiting to be served drinks, were fired upon by negroes, and the first two instantly killed, and the latter probably wounded. The police from here crossed the river and made some arrests. The fire-bells were rung, and much excitement prevailed on the Algiers side of the river. A. Steinhauser, druggist, recently connected with the United States steamer Rio Bravo, committed suicide at Algiers by poison. V. Weingartner, at Gretna, while drunk cut his wife's throat. The murderer was arrested. Charles Adams, aged nine years, was shot through the head and killed, it is supposed by the reckless discharge of a loaded pistol in the hands of James Gibson, aged nineteen years. The latter was arrested. An unknown man jumped into the river and was drowned. He is supposed to be one of the hands connected with the steamer Era.

## THE WHISKY CONSPIRACY.

### A SIDE ISSUE TO HELP THE RING.

THE AID OF THE DEMOCRATIC CONGRESS TO BE SECURED THROUGH THE OPERATION OF AN INVESTIGATION—THE RESOLUTION FOR INFORMATION OR A COMMITTEE TO BE PRESSED.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—There are various intimations, private and public, that the Democrats intend, after recess, to press the resolution calling for correspondence, telegrams, and so forth, relating to the discovery and prosecution of the whisky frauds. The former effort broke down under the opposition of the press, which was nearly unanimous in the desire that the prosecutions should not be interfered with. The attempt, according to reports, is to be renewed, or, what is more likely, a resolution will be offered for a committee of investigation into the whisky frauds, and if pressed to a vote, would be carried at once before there was time for a protest. That such a scheme is on foot cannot be doubted, but its strength is entirely unknown and undeveloped. It is positively known that the publication of the documentary evidence, or the production of witnesses before a committee of investigation would greatly injure the prosecution. The entire scheme is believed to be in the interest of the Whisky Ring, and intended to prevent important exposures about to be made by a blow at the President and Secretary Bristow. The latter is just now the favorite subject of attack. The Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, which comes to-day with a fierce and malicious onslaught upon the Secretary, was shown to him, and he desired no reply to be made in his behalf beyond the statement that the article, in its references to himself, was full of falsehoods, and that he courted the fullest investigation into his own acts in connection with the whisky prosecutions. He remarked that if he had not character enough to withstand the assaults being made upon him, he deserved to go down before them. This was all he had to say. The Government has been repeatedly balked in its efforts to get at the guilty members of the Chicago Ring. Now there is a prospect of efficient prosecutions, and hence the redoubled efforts of those who fear exposure to get up a Congressional investigation as a measure of relief. The article in question, in a covert attack upon Gen. Babcock, draws the conclusion that by going before a committee and stating all the facts within his knowledge he would be exempted from trial at St. Louis. This is not true. The law on this subject only provides that a witness before an investigating committee of Congress shall not have his own statements used against him in court. As such testimony could not be used in any event, no witness can now save himself from conviction and punishment by testifying before a committee. The whole case stands thus: The ring, having failed to break down the prosecutions directed by a Republican Executive, are endeavoring to use the Democratic majority in the House to accomplish their purpose, and it remains to be seen whether they will succeed.

It is learned to-night that the *Inter-Ocean* article was telegraphed to a New-York paper, which may make some further reference to it excusable. The Secretary prefers to wait for the development of the facts otherwise than through his own statements. It is stated, however, by a gentleman entirely familiar with the subject that all the specific statements which reflect upon the Secretary are absolutely false. For instance, Secretary Bristow never, at any time, has stopped at the house of Weller, in Louisville, as is stated; he has never visited Hobart, in Cincinnati, and has no acquaintance with him, if, indeed, he ever knew there was such a man; the Secretary was never counsel for Cunningham & Co., and the whole series of statements might be disposed of in this manner, but it is considered hardly worth while since the Chicago investigations begin on the 3d of January. There is little room for doubt that the St. Louis methods will be adopted, and that there will be many confessions and pleas of guilty. The House, if it makes any investigation, will conduct it through the Ways and Means Committee, probably, though prominent members admit that the proposition to have a special committee has been canvassed and not entirely rejected. One purpose of the article in the *Inter-Ocean*, as in the case of various publications, is to disturb as much as possible the relations between the President and Secretary. In this it will hardly succeed, since they are honestly in accord in punishing thieves in Chicago as well as elsewhere.

### MR. BRISTOW'S LOUISVILLE RECORD.

THE CHARGES OF THE CHICAGO PAPER SHOWN TO BE UTTERLY GROUNDLESS—WHAT THOSE MENTIONED IN THE ARTICLE SAY OF IT.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 26.—The Chicago *Inter-Ocean's* charges and insinuations relative to Secretary Bristow, which were published at length on Saturday last, were reproduced in the *Courier-Journal* to-day, and read very generally in Louisville. As it was well known here that Secretary Bristow is not and never has been connected with or counsel for Louisville whisky firms, these statements only receive ridicule in Kentucky. It is alleged in the *Inter Ocean's* report, that when Secretary Bristow visits Louisville, he invariably makes his stay at the house of Mr. Jacob Weller, his brother-in-law, and the brother of W. L. Weller whisky dealer and rectifier. Both Wellers deny this, and say, while Bristow and his brother-in-law have always been friendly, they are not at all intimate; further, that Bristow always puts up at the Galt House, and votes in the ward in which all residents of the hotel mentioned are required to do their voting. As far as Mr. W. L. Weller is concerned, he says Mr. Bristow has never acted as counsel for him, but at one time assisted, as in duty bound, in the prosecution of his firm for alleged technical violation of the Revenue law in reference to whisky of J. A. Cunningham, seized at Peoria, and referred to by the *Inter-Ocean*. The facts are, the whisky was sold by Monks & Cobb, of this city, to J. A. Cunningham. After the seizure, Bristow, while here and before he became Secretary of the Treasury, as a friendly act for Messrs. Monks & Cobb wrote the District Attorney at Chicago, requesting that he defer action until all the facts are ascertained. Subsequently that whisky and part of the same lot seized at Chicago were forfeited because there was no defense, the parties interested in the defense having been taken by surprise. A new trial was granted and the case is still pending. J. A. Cunningham has refused the compromise offered because they insist the whisky was all right. After Mr. Bristow became Secretary of the Treasury he was applied to by Cobb to order the release of the whisky but declined to give any order upon the subject for the reason that he had been consulted by Cobb prior to becoming Secretary, unless the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and the Solicitor of the Treasury should recommend its release. These are the facts as gathered from Mr. Cobb, a gentlemen of high standing here. He also says an agent of the Government investigated the whole case and reported there was nothing wrong about the whisky. He has really complained that Secretary Bristow's sensitiveness as to official propriety has prevented him from doing what the facts would have justified him in doing. Mr. Cunningham says there was no excuse for the seizure of his whisky; that ex-Commissioner Douglass was apprised of the facts concerning it, and intimated that money would secure its restoration. Mr. Cunningham says he has paid nothing and does not intend to use money to secure what properly belongs to him. All the other whisky men named in the *Inter-Ocean* article as having employed Bristow, including Newcomb, Buchanan & Co., deny such statements. Democrats here are indignant at the *Inter-Ocean's* attempt to ally them with a scheme to aid the Whisky Ring and Babcock.

## THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27—1 A. M.—An area of low pressure has moved north-eastward over the lake region, and is now central in Canada. South and east winds, foggy and cloudy weather prevail in the Middle and Eastern States; westerly winds, with cooler, clearing weather over the Ohio Valley and lower lakes; cold northerly winds and clear weather in the Mississippi Valley and westward. A "norther" is reported on the Texas coast. The Upper Ohio has fallen. The Lower Ohio has risen.

PROBABILITIES.

For Monday, in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, south-west to north-west winds, rising barometer, cloudy, and clearing weather.

For the West Gulf States, rising barometer, cooler northerly winds, and clear weather.

For Tennessee, Ohio, Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, and upper lakes, rising barometer, cooler north-west winds, and clear weather, followed in latter sections by falling barometer and southerly winds.

*For the Lower Lakes and Middle States, rising barometer, cooler north-west to south-west winds, cloudy, followed by clear weather.*

For New-England, winds veer to westerly, falling followed by rising barometer, rain or snow, followed by colder clearing weather.

The rivers will generally rise.

For canal regions, from New-Jersey to Virginia, temperature remain above freezing.

Cautionary signals continue on the lakes and Middle Atlantic coasts.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

| | 1874. | 1875. | | 1874. | 1875. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 A. M. | 24° | 38° | 3:30 P. M. | 39° | 40° |
| 6 A. M. | 23° | 37° | 6 P. M. | 40° | 40° |
| 9 A. M. | 31° | 38° | 9 P. M. | 36° | 41° |
| 12 M. | 36° | 40° | 12 P. M. | 35° | 40° |

Average temperature yesterday..........39¼°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year..........33°

### THE DE BAUFFREMONTS.

AN ENDLESS LAWSUIT AND ITS PROGRESS IN FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes to that journal on Dec. 9: "It is not the first time the names of the Prince and Princess de Bauffremont have come before the public. The Prince married a Comtesse Caraman Chimay; children were born of this marriage. When the Princess first asked for a judicial separation, the accusations which she brought against the Prince were contested; inquiries were ordered, and the name of Bauffremont became familiar in the courts of justice. Finally, after years of litigation, the tribunal pronounced a judgment granting the Princess a separation, and giving her the charge of the children, whom the Prince, however, was to be allowed to visit. Once more the name of Bauffremont appears on the cause lists, and this time with details which would seem incredible were they not supported by authentic testimony. A separation does not set aside a marriage; it merely, so to speak, suspends it, leaving the wife liberty of domicile and the management and enjoyment of her property, coupled with certain obligations resulting from the marriage. Irrespective therefore of the force of the religious marriage, Mme. De Bauffremont being legally married, remained Mme. De Bauffremont. She left France for Germany, and a fortnight afterwards declared her desire to be naturalized in Oldenburg, and was so naturalized with all the rights and obligations accruing therefrom. This was an expeditious proceeding, for as the separated wife of the Prince De Bauffremont she remained a French subject, like her husband; but a more singular step was to follow. The letters of naturalization bore date the 3d of May last. On the 25th of October the Princess de Bauffremont again presented herself before the Oldenburg authorities. This time she was not alone. She was accompanied by Prince George Bibesco, son of the ex-Prince of Wallachia, and an officer in the French Army. They declared their desire to be married, and married, they accordingly were. Mme de Bauffremont, be it observed, has taken no proceedings to obtain a divorce, for divorce does not exist in France. Prince de Bauffremont has now taken proceedings to have the children removed from the mother, who has ceased to bear his name, and in their interest to have their property in France sequestrated, and managed by trustees. As for the Princess, she joins issue to the suit from abroad, for she cannot enter France without the risk of a prosecution for bigimy under the name of Princess Bibesco, Prince George Bibesco making himself technically co-defendant. The decision is awaited with interest, and cannot fail to raise the most interesting questions.

### PEDESTRIANISM.

The Hartford *Times* has a communication from New-Britain which says: "Mr. William H. Dutcher completed his remarkable walk of 150 miles in thirty-six hours last evening at Humphrey Hall. A large crowd was in attendance, and all have been satisfied that Mr. Dutcher is genuine. Dutcher was apparently as fresh at the finish as any one present, and performed other gymnastics to prove it. Several during the evening walked with him, following close for a few times around, but soon giving up. Dutcher has performed feats that throw this last one into the shade—one at North Adams, Mass., recently, in which he made 500 miles in forty-five minutes less than six days. He only seeks to come inside of the time specified. He has made 100 miles in eighteen hours and twenty-five minutes. He took no sleep during his match just completed, which shows his wonderful endurance."

### ANOTHER BASE SLANDER.

The Milwaukee *Times* has this incredible story concerning a member of the present Congress: "The following story is told on Hon. Sam Burchard and a brother member who shall be designated as A. After some comparison of domestic arrangements for the session, A. inquired: 'What have you done about your washing?' 'Oh,' said B., 'I have made an excellent arrangement for that. I have got a first-rate negro woman, a real good woman, I think, and have made a bargain with her for the season at one dollar a dozen!' 'Well,' responded A., 'I am not quite certain whether my arrangement is as cheap as that or not. I have made a bargain with a woman to do all my washing for the session for a dollar and a half a month; but I'll watch it for the first month, and if I find your bargain is cheaper, I'll try and get your woman to do mine too.' That accounts for Mr. Burchard's financial abilities being recognized to the extent of an appointment to the Committee on Banking and Currency."

### A BASE SLANDER.

The Columbus (Ohio) *State Journal* says: "The wife of a Congressman blandly told a visitor, a few days since, that she didn't mind having a room on the fourth story of her hotel at Washington, as she went up and down in the ventilator."

## PENINSULAR CALIFORNIA.

### THE RECENT SURVEY BY THE NAVY.

REPORTS OF THE OFFICERS OF THE STEAMER NARRAGANSETT—INTERESTING GEOLOGICAL NOTES—THE PENINSULA ONCE AN ARCHIPELAGO—THE COUNTRY RICH IN UNDEVELOPED MINERAL RESOURCES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The reports of the survey of the Lower California Peninsula recently made by the United States steamer Narragansett contain many interesting facts relative to that country. Assistant Surgeon Thomas N. Streets, United States Navy, who had charge of the geological portion of the work, in his report refers at length to the geological formation of the peninsula and neighboring islands, mineral products, &c., and says he found on San Josef Island, in the Gulf of California, fossil marine shells imbedded in a kind of calcareous sand-rock on the mountains at least 1,000 feet above the present sea-level. The identity of these fossils with the species now existing in the surrounding water is very evident. He says: "If all this land, extending far up into Alta California, was sunk 1,000 or 1,500 feet below its present level, it would no longer be a peninsula, but an archipelago of islands. This was undoubtedly the exact position of things at the commencement of the *post pliocene* epoch. The high mountainous land at the southern extremity of the peninsula formed one large island separate from the rest." Referring to the mineral wealth of the peninsula, he says: "The silver-bearing veins of Triunfo are two in number, and they run in a converging direction, northerly and easterly. The present company produces bullion to the amount of $50,000 per month. They have sufficient ore in sight in the mines already opened to treble or quadruple that sum. The mines are particularly rich. In our own country all the silver bearing veins have been found on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada Range. This fact has been adduced as a proof that this range of mountains is continuous with the mountains of Lower California. If this be the case we may look to see gold being found on the western slope as in Alta California. The copper mine of Purgatorio and Providencia, are being very actively worked at present and yielding large quantities of very rich ore. Another source of wealth are the Guano Islands, and of these the principal is Isla Raza. A company commenced working here two years ago, and up to the present time they have removed 10,000 tons of the fertilizer. It is computed that there is in all 60,000 tons upon the strand, which is three-quarters of a mile long and half a mile wide."

Assistant Surgeon Edward Evers, of the United States Navy, also submits a long report upon mineralogy, botany, salt deposits, &c. He says: "The mineral wealth of Lower California is wonderful, and embraces rich deposits of silver, gold, iron, copper, antimony, alabaster, &c. Traces of silver are found almost everywhere, and though few of the mines are worked they are numerous and rich." He refers to the richness of the mines at Triunfo, and says: "The majority of the miners are Mexicans, though there is a goodly proportion of foreigners. All the officers of the company, the chemist, the assayer, the Captains of the mines, and the foremen are Americans or Europeans—not one a Mexican. The ore is brought from the mines on pack-mules over distances of from six to twelve miles to the stamping-mills, which are constantly in operation, being stopped only for repairs. The silver bars are sent to La Paz by wagon, and thence shipped to San Francisco by schooner. Other mines could be worked with equal profit, but the high duties, and the arbitrary and tyrannical measures of the Mexican Government prevent foreigners, the only persons who possess the requisite capital, from investing there. Next to silver, copper ore, which is perhaps more abundant than any other metal, has been worked most successfully. The best mines are at Purgatorio and Infierno, whence the ore itself is transported to the seashore on pack-mules, sometimes many leagues, to be shipped to San Francisco and to Europe. How wonderfully productive all these mines would become in the hands of an energetic and enterprising people, sure in the protection of a good Government! But the want of security to capital, and the consequent want of protection to labor, is the great curse of that country. At the Island of San Marios, above Mulege, is a rich mine of alabaster, which, if properly worked, ought to yield an immense profit. The salt lagoon at Carmon Island is an interesting phenomenon in more than one respect. It is so rich that the whole earth may be supplied by it for ages, if, indeed, it is not inexhaustible. It is a mile and a half long and half a mile wide, while its depth has not yet been ascertained. This salt deposit is no doubt due to the evaporation of sea-water, for it is connected with the ocean, distant from it 400 yards, by three or four underground streams. The salt itself is perfectly pure and beautifully crystallized.

He refers to the botany of the peninsula, which has not yet been examined, and says: "No doubt a thorough examination of the interior would enrich the science of botany by many a valuable and interesting discovery. Nor is the zoology of the country less worthy of study. The same applies still more to its birds, but the field of greatest interest is the sea in the immediate vicinity of the coast, and the Gulf of California itself, with its whales, sharks, swordfish, saw-fish, skates, porpoises, and countless multitudes of seals, while the number and variety of smaller fish is wonderful. The lower organizations are represented by forms of rarest size and beauty. Magnificent shells, too, are found on the coast, and would well repay the research of the conchologist."

He refers at some length to the condition of the settlements, industrial pursuits, wages paid for labor, &c., and in concluding his report says: "Thus we find the State of Lower California almost as unknown to us as the wilds of Africa, but alike full of interest to the botanist, the zoologist, and the chemist; alike full of promise to the merchant and the farmer. Immensely rich in fisheries, in pearls, in minerals, and in native products, it is very probable that at no distant future Lower California will become an integral portion of our Union. A thorough knowledge of its characteristics is therefore desirable. The study and research necessary to acquire it should be intrusted to a special commission of men of acknowledged eminence in the departments of botany, zoology, and mineralogy. The results of their labor would be of the utmost importance to science and of material benefit to the community at large, new roads of commerce and wealth would be opened, and science would be enriched by important and interesting discoveries."

### MOODY AND SANKEY.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26.—Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather Moody and Sankey's services were largely attended to-day. At the morning service Mr. Moody said it was the most encouraging meeting he had held in this country. He discoursed upon the Bible, and referred to many texts to illustrate his sermon, which the audience also referred to in their Bibles, which they had been requested to bring. He advised his hearers to study the Bible, and to buy the handsomest ones they could get, and they would then prize them more perhaps. In the afternoon the service was for ladies. Mr. Moody preached upon Noah and the ark, and showed how the old patriarch, with his family, was saved when all the rest in the world were drowned. In the evening he preached the same sermon to men. These two sermons were certainly the best he has yet delivered in this city, and apparently had great effect. The inquiry rooms were crowded both afternoon and evening. Mr. Sankey's singing, if anything, improves, and is listened to with great pleasure, even by those not religiously inclined.

### ESCAPED FROM A VERMONT JAIL.

ST. ALBANS, Dec. 26.—George Welcome, who attempted to escape from prison last Thursday, but was prevented by the vigilance of the officers, made another attempt last night and succeeded. He had been furnished with implements by outside parties, by means of which he wrenched off the bars of a window and escaped. He was pursued, but managed to get over the Canada line fifteen miles distant.

### GERMANY.

PROTEST AGAINST STRICTURES ON AMERICAN CHARACTER IN COMMENTING ON THE BREMERHAVEN PLOT.

LONDON, Dec. 27—6 A. M.—A telegram to the *Morning Post* from Berlin, reports that the leading American residents in that city have called a meeting for the purpose of protesting against the strictures of the German press on American character in their comments on the Bremerhaven plot.

Herr Renner, a correspondent of the *Schlesische Zeitung*, in Bosnia, has been arrested, imprisoned, and maltreated by the Turkish troops, and the Berlin Foreign Office is asked to interfere.

### FRANCE.

PRESIDENT MACMAHON'S LETTER TO M. BUFFET—M. THIERS TO STAND FOR THE SENATE—THE REPUBLICAN LEADERS CONFIDENT OF A MAJORITY IN BOTH HOUSES.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—President MacMahon has written a letter to Minister Buffet thanking him for and expressing approval of his speech in the Assembly, last Friday, on the Press bill.

Ex-President Thiers has accepted the invitation of the town of Belfort to be a candidate for the Senate. He has received and declined similar invitations from eleven departments.

The Republican leaders are confident that in the general elections the partisans of a moderate republic will secure a majority of both houses of the new Assembly.

### TURKEY.

THE SULTAN PLEDGES HIMSELF TO CARRY OUT THE PROMISED REFORMS.

LONDON, Dec. 27—5 A. M.—A special dispatch from Vienna to the *Times* says Turkey has sent a circular to the powers pledging herself to the execution of the reforms promised by the Sultan.

### SPAIN.

PARTIAL DESTRUCTION BY FIRE OF THE ROYAL PALACE AT BARCELONA.

MADRID, Dec. 26.—The Royal Palace at Barcelona was almost entirely destroyed by fire to-day.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—A Madrid telegram to the *Morning Standard* gives a denial to the report that Gen. Caballero De Rodas is dead.

### THE LENNIE MUTINY.

TWO OF THE CREW SENT TO ENGLAND

NANTES, Dec. 26.—Two of the crew of the Lennie, who are not implicated in the alleged mutiny, have been sent to England for examination.

### RUSSIAN ASIA.

THE REMAINDER OF KHOKAND TO BE ANNEXED.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—A Berlin dispatch to the *Times* says information has been received that the disorders in Northern Khokand will soon be made the occasion by Russia for the annexation of the remainder of the country.

### THE AUSTRIAN PROTECTIONISTS.

Writing on the 3d inst., the Prague correspondent of the *Eastern Budget* says: "A congress of Bohemian manufacturers met the other day at Reichenberg, the Austrian Manchester, to discuss the question of protective duties. Each of the speakers at this meeting, which was attended by some of the most eminent of the manufacturers of the country, pleaded warmly for a radical alteration of the present system, and the political economist Ferdinand Stamm is now publishing a series of articles in one of the Prague papers in support of the movement. This writer ascribes the decline of Austrian industry mainly to the competition of England. He traces back the interference of English manufacturers in Austria to the year 1854, when a member of Parliament, in order to get over the difficulties between the English employers and their workmen, made the first 'declaration of war against Austrian industry.' The object was to make English workmen abate their pretensions, and to afford to English manufacturers compensation for their losses at the expense of their foreign colleagues. In Austria the first step was taken by the admission of English rails. The ironworks in Carinthia and Styria were fully employed at the time, and the Minister of Finance (Brück) made the mistake of allowing the English a special reduction of the import duty on iron, which was at that time still high. The consequence was that the English inundated Austria with iron goods at fabulously low prices so that the ironworks in the Austrian Alps, Bohemia, Moravia, and Hungary, which had been enlarged at great expense, had to be closed. Other branches of industry followed. It was easy for the 40,000,000 cotton spindles of England to drive out of the field the 1,800,000 of Austria, to say nothing of the advantages possessed by the enormous and comparatively lightly burdened capital of England over the small and highly taxed Austrian capital. The Bohemian, Moravian, and Silesian linen manufacturers, which in former years had inspired so much pride, fell before the overwhelming competition of English cotton and mixed goods, and the wool of Austria was unable to compete with that of Australia. Finally, even in the glass and china industry, where Austria seemed invincible, England has made such rapid advances that Austria is threatened with the loss of her only secure article of export to the East, Italy, and Spain. This is a strong pleader for the protectionists, but the free-traders also have not been idle. On the 21 inst. a meeting took place at Vienna to give the Austrian farmers an opportunity of expressing their views on the Customs question. The speakers at this meeting urged that, as the manufacturers only pay nine out of the ninety millions levied in taxes, they have no right to claim special advantages at the expense of the rest of the community; that protective duties tend to make the public generally pay a higher price for their goods merely in order to put money in the pockets of the manufacturers; and that the only difference between socialism and protection is that the former takes from the rich to give to the poor, while the latter takes from the poor to give to the rich. It was finally agreed to petition the Government that it should adhere to the policy of moderate duties which it has adopted since 1865."

### MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The American Line steam-ship Indiana, Capt. Clark, from Philadelphia Dec. 17, for Liverpool, arrived at Queenstown last night.

Mrs. Lillie Patterson, of Baltimore, aged twenty-three years, shot herself in the left breast yesterday morning, inflicting a wound which will prove mortal. She separated from her husband a few weeks ago.

Fredericka Greiner, occupying a room at the corner of Fourth and Brown streets, Philadelphia, was burned nearly to a crisp last evening by the explosion of a coal-oil lamp which she was carrying. The flames communicated to the house, causing a slight fire.

Ralph Ellinwood, contractor, of Lawrence, Mass., made two attempts to shoot himself Saturday night, the first causing a slight wound, while the second it is thought will prove mortal. Both wounds are in the head. He had been drinking heavily of late.

George H. Hamilton, clerk in the Treasurer's office of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Lafayette Railroad, who shot himself in the head on Tuesday morning last, died yesterday morning. He retained consciousness up to the last moment. He was from London, Canada.

John Beaumont and Daniel Sullivan, employed at Hunt's stables, on Berkley street, in Boston, quarreled on Wednesday last, which ended in a severe fight. They were separated, and Sullivan, who was badly beaten, went home. Last night he died of his injuries. Beaumont was arrested, and will be arraigned for murder.

Last night a fire broke out in the upper story of the Post Office building in Nashua, and at one time threatened to be a large conflagration, but was confined to the building where it originated. The loss is $3,000, fully insured. The mails were saved without damage. C. A. Lovejoy, photographer, loses $1,800, insured for $1,200. Denehan & Tuell lose $1,500; insured.

## CRIME IN 1875.

### REPORT OF THE POLICE JUSTICES.

INCREASE OF BURGLARIES, EMBEZZLEMENTS, FORGERIES, HOMICIDES, PERJURY, AND VAGRANCY—DECREASE OF FELONIOUS ASSAULTS, GRAND LARCENIES, AND MINOR ASSAULTS.

Below is printed a highly interesting document which has been prepared by a committee of the Board of Police Justices, and will be submitted to the board this evening. This paper first suggests the great importance of statistics of crime, and then makes an intelligent comparison between the present year and 1874, showing a decrease in the total number of cases disposed of in the Police Courts, and an increase of severity in the treatment of cases. The exact figures are given of different crimes in the calendar, the proportion of men and women, and such other particulars as are taken of the different criminals. Altogether the report will be found valuable reading for every citizen, especially the taxpayer.

### THE REPORT.

In presenting their second annual report, the Board of Police Justices of the City of New-York again call attention to the great importance of authentic and well digested statistics of crime. The information which such statistics furnish has a direct bearing upon both the pecuniary interests and the personal safety of the public, in whose hands rests the power of checking the course of evil-doers through the adoption and enforcement of wise and salutary laws. To act understandingly the public should possess an accurate and positive knowledge of the exigencies of the occasion. The Legislature of 1873, in the act to secure better administration in the Police Courts of the City of New-York, wisely provided that the Board of Police Justices should prepare and publish annually a report of criminal statistics. These reports are valuable at present chiefly as being an exposition of the amount and description of crime prevalent in the community, and as marking the progress, from year to year, in the increase or decrease of the same. Each succeeding year, however, will impress preceding reports with a more durable value, as being the basis upon which may be constructed reliable theories as to the causes of crime and the circumstances inducing it. But one such report has heretofore been issued, and the opportunities for comparison are therefore limited to two successive years. In view of the public feeling relative to a present increase of crime in the community, a reference to the statistics of the year immediately preceding will render the report of this year more interesting. The last published report of this board covered the period from Nov. 12, 1873, to and including Oct. 31, 1874. The present report covers the period from Oct. 31, 1874, to and including Oct. 31, 1875, being the full term of one year, while the time embraced in the last report was eleven days less than that term, a difference amounting to about three per cent. In whatever comparisons may be instituted, this element of difference should be taken into consideration and due allowance made therefor.

The total number of cases disposed of in the Police Courts of the City during the present year was 84,399, of which number 60,331 were males and 24,068 were females. Of these there were held upon some charge 54,655, of whom 36,841 were males and 17,814 were females. There were discharged 29,733, of whom 23,479 were males and 6,254 were females, and 11 cases of males are still pending the decision of Magistrate. The total number of cases the disposed of during last year was 84,321, of whom 60,231 were males and 24,608 were females, and of this number there were held 49,251, of whom 32,906 were males and 16,345 were females. Of the total number of cases disposed of there is, in this year, a decrease of 422. Allowing, however, for the difference in the length of time covered by the respective reports, and estimating the business for the eleven days excluded from the former one in the same relative proportion as that for the remainder of the year, the actual decrease in the total number of cases for the year would be 2,966, or about 3⅓ per cent. Although there is a decrease in the total number of cases investigated for this year, there is an increase in the number of those held amounting to 5,404, or an increase in the ratio of cases held to cases disposed of amounting to 6¾ per cent. A somewhat increased severity in dealing with charges of intoxication and disorderly conduct accounts for nearly one-half of the increased number of cases held. While the number of males and females arraigned remains almost unchanged, there being an increase of 118 males and a decrease of 540 females, there is a relatively larger increase of males held than of females held. It has been the subject of observation and remark that the business of the Police Courts appeared to be larger during the Summer months than during the Winter months. The present report shows a large increase during the latter half of the year embracing all the Summer months over that of the earlier half year. The total number of cases disposed of for the six months ending April 30, 1875, was 37,657, while for the six months ending Oct. 31, 1875, the total number disposed of was 46,742. This difference is largely in excess of the difference for the corresponding periods of the preceding year, and if the business of the earlier and latter half year had continued in the same relative proportions as it existed last year, this report would have shown a much larger decrease of business for the year. Upon comparing the total number of cases disposed of during the six months ending April 30, 1875, with that of the corresponding period for the preceding year, it was found that there had been a decrease amounting to about fourteen per cent. The increase of cases disposed of during the six months ending Oct. 31, 1875, over those of the corresponding period of the preceding year was sufficiently great, however, to reduce the percentage of decrease for the entire year to three and one-third per cent., as above stated.

The large number of arrests, being in the proportion of almost 1 to 12 of the entire population of the City, is a subject which should enlist the earnest attention and solicitude of all law-abiding citizens, and especially the tax-paying portion thereof. Apart from the apprehensions which such a showing may excite, and the evident discredit which it reflects upon the Municipality, it is well to consider that every single arrest is attended by a positive and direct expense to the City. The greater proportion of these arrests (65,258) were made for offenses within the jurisdiction of the several Magistrates, to make a summary disposition thereof. But there still remain 18,141 cases of persons charged with the more serious offenses of felony and misdemeanor, being in the proportion of nearly 1 to 58 of the population. In such of these cases as are held for trial, some further disposition is required at the hands of other public authorities, and the expense attendant upon them accumulates. Of this number 11,179 were held, 10,359 having been committed or bailed to appear for trial at the Courts of General and Special Sessions, and the remainder having been bailed to keep the peace. Upon charges embracing the same class of offenses there were held last year 9,810, making an increase for this year of 1,369. Bearing in mind, however, the excess of three per cent. in the period of time covered by the report of this year, and estimating the number of these cases held during the eleven excluded days of last year by comparison with the rest of the year, it would be proper to assume the actual number held for the entire year to be 10,115. This would leave an excess for this year over the last year of 1,064. This excess is almost entirely made up of one single item, viz., violation of the Excise law, in which the increase in the number held this year over the number held last year amounts to 928. Excluding this item, therefore, which might be proper for the purposes of the present comparison and deductions to be drawn therefrom, for reasons subsequently referred to, the increase in the number of persons held upon charges of felony and misdemeanor might be stated as 136.

### FELONIES.

The crimes known as felonies rank highest among the offenses against the law. Upon this charge there were arraigned 4,738 persons, of whom 4,160 were males and 578 were females. The offenses charged include 38 distinct classes of felonies, and perhaps a few more, as several cases are reported simply as felony, the specific offense not being further characterized. Of this number arraigned, 3,126 were held for trial, of whom 2,787 were males and 339 were females, and 7 cases are still pending a decision of the Magistrate. According to the report of last year, the total number thus arraigned for the commission of felony was 4,621, of whom 4,131 were males and 490 were females; and of this number there were held for trial 2,998, of whom 2,718 were males and 280 were females. The increase for this year in the number arraigned is 117, or about two and one-half per cent., and in the number held for trial 128, or an increase of a trifling larger per cent. Very nearly five-sixths of the increase in the number arraigned were females, and nearly one-half of the increase in the number held were of the same sex, showing a largely disproportionate increase of female offenders of this class. The ratio of the number held upon charges of felony to the total number held on all charges is as 1 to less than 18, and the ratio to the whole population is as 1 to 321.

### ASSAULT, FELONIOUS.

The number arraigned upon the charge of felonious assault and felonious assault and battery was 514, of whom 482 were males, and 32 were females, and of this number there were held for trial 356, of whom 333 were males, and 23 were females. Last year the number arraigned was 615, of whom 412 were held for trial. The commission of this offense involves such imminent danger to the life of the victim against whom it is directed that it is gratifying to show a decrease in the number arraigned amounting to 99, or about 16 per cent., and a decrease in the number held for trial amounting to 56, or somewhat over 13 per cent. The proportion of males and females remains almost unchanged. The fact that during a single year 514 assaults were committed in this City, equivalent to one assault for about each two thousand of the inhabitants, in each of which cases there was a manifest intention to take life, or to inflict serious bodily harm which might possibly result in loss of life, should impress all thoughtful persons with the urgent necessity which exists for controlling the passions which are in the main productive of such results. Much good could be effected by disarming them in advance. We see no reason to change our opinion as expressed in the last report, that the commission of most of these offenses may be attributed to intoxication and the reckless practice of carrying dangerous weapons upon the person. On the contrary every day's experience strengthens our convictions upon the subject, and we earnestly renew the suggestions submitted last year.

### BURGLARY.

Upon the charge of burglary and attempts there were arraigned 800, of whom 780 were males and 20 were females. Of this number there were held for trial 598, or 74¾ per cent., of whom 582 were males and 16 were females. Last year the number arraigned was 679, of whom 9 were females, and of this number 503 were held for trial. The increase for this year in the number arraigned is 121, being nearly 18 per cent., and in the number held, 95, or nearly 19 per cent.

### CARRYING CONCEALED WEAPONS.

The number arraigned was 40, all males, of whom 26 were held for trial. As compared with last year there is a decrease of 4 in the number arraigned and a decrease of 6 in the number held for trial.

### EMBEZZLEMENT.

Embezzlement is closely allied to larceny in character, and the punishment for its commission is the same as that for larceny, the distinction as to the amount appropriated which divides the latter into the two classes designated as grand and petit larceny causing some offenses of this description to be classed as felonies and others as misdemeanors. The reports of the several clerks, however, do not make the necessary division, and the subject is therefore here presented as one of felony. Upon this charge the number arraigned was 151, of whom only 2 were females. Of this number there were held for trial 107, including two females. The number arraigned last year was 121, all males, of whom 62 were held for trial. There is an increase of 30 in the number arraigned, and an increase of 45 in the number held for trial.

### FALSE PRETENSES.

Upon the charge of obtaining property by false pretenses the number arraigned was 202, of whom 191 were males and 11 were females, and of this number there were held for trial 103, being about 50 per cent., of whom 98 were males and 5 were females. Last year there were 237 arraigned, of whom 111 were held for trial. The decrease for this year is 35 in the number arraigned and 8 in the number held for trial. The proportion of males and females remains almost unchanged. A widespread misunderstanding of the nature of this offense induces many persons who feel themselves aggrieved to seek in the Police Courts the redress which is only possible to be obtained by a recourse to the civil courts. Owing to the similarity which this offense bears to larceny of the kind known as larceny by trick and device, it is suggested that there should be a similar discrimination in the quality of the offense, based upon the value or amount of the property obtained.

### FORGERY.

Upon the charge of forgery the number arraigned was 84, of whom 80 were males and 4 were females. Of this number there were held for trial 57, of whom 54 were males and 3 were females. There is an increase over last year of 13 in the number arraigned, and of 7 in the number held for trial.

### EXHIBITING GAMBLING IMPLEMENTS.

Upon the charges of exhibiting gambling implements for the purpose of gambling, and of dealing faro, there were arraigned 14 persons, all males, of whom 10 were held for trial. It is impossible to institute a comparison with the number arraigned and held for trial last year owing to the fact that these items were in the last report merged with some other items under the general title of gambling. We do not think there has been any material change. The offenses treated of in this section are quite distinct from the offense of keeping a gambling house or room, which latter offense is a simple misdemeanor and will be referred to under another subdivision. This distinction of the statute, however, does not seem to be altogether reasonable.

### HOMICIDE.

Upon the subject of homicide, the highest offense known to the law, there is little information in this report. This arises from the fact that it frequently happens in such cases that the Grand Jury finds the indictment without awaiting the preliminary examination of the prisoner before a Magistrate. There were, however, arraigned upon this charge 10 males, of whom 6 were held for trial, which is a large increase over last year, when the number arraigned was 2, of whom 1 was held for trial.

### GRAND LARCENY.

The offense of grand larceny still maintains its supremacy in numbers among the felonies. Indeed, the number arraigned and held upon this charge amounts within a small fractional part to one-third of the whole number arraigned and held respectively upon all charges of felony. The number arraigned upon this charge, including attempts, amounted to 1,537, of whom 1,263 were males, and 274 were females. Of this number there were held for trial 981, about 65 per cent., of whom 823 were males and 158 were females. Last year the number arraigned amounted to 1,631, of whom 1,356 were males and 275 were females. Of this number there were held for trial 1,028, about 63 per cent., of whom 862 were males and 166 were females. There is a decrease of 94 in the number arraigned, and a decrease of 47 in the number held for trial. The figures do not vary greatly, and the very slight deviation of those relating to females is noticeable.

### LARCENY FROM THE PERSON.

The only distinction in point of fact between this offense and larceny is that in this offense there is no difference drawn on account of the value of the articles taken. Larceny from the person is a felony whatever may be the amount or value of the article taken. It is commonly known under the names of pocket picking, pocket-book snatching, &c. Upon this charge the number arraigned was 728, of whom 565 were males and 163 were females. There were held for trial 491, somewhat over 67 per cent, of whom 400 were males and 91 were females. The number arraigned last year was 581, of whom 477 were males and 104 were females, and there were held for trial 413, of whom 350 were males and 63 were females. This shows an increase of 147 in the number arraigned, and an increase of 78 in the number held for trial. The increase of females, though actually less, is relatively much larger than that of males. The chances of detection and identification of offenders of this class are greatly lessened on account of the crowds in which the offenses are usually committed. In connection with this subject it would be well to consider also the subject of assault with intent to steal.

### SELLING LOTTERY POLICIES.

The statutory provisions relating to the selling of lottery policies, keeping lottery offices, &c., are in an unsatisfactory shape. The selling of lottery policies is made a felony, while the keeping of a shop or office for the purpose of registering lottery tickets is made a misdemeanor. To obtain a correct statement of the offenses against the lottery laws it is necessary, therefore, to consider the subject of this section in conjunction with the section relating to the keeping of offices for registering lottery tickets which will be found under the general subdivision of misdemeanors. Upon the charge of selling lottery policies the number arraigned was 124, of whom 121 were males and 3 were females, and of this number there were held for trial 79, of whom 78 were males and 1 female. The number arraigned last year was 181, of whom 175 were males and 6 were females, and of this number 104 were held for trial. The decrease for the present year was 57 in the number arraigned and 25 in the number held for trial.

### PERJURY.

The crime of perjury prevails extensively, and its commission is frequently the occasion of great embarrassment in the administration of justice in both the civil and criminal courts. The temerity with which witnesses subscribe to false statements under oath is an evil of great magnitude, aggravated by reason of the inherent difficulties which surround its detection and punishment. In a very large number of cases during the year this offense has been committed in the Police Courts of the City. This assertion is made, having reference only to those cases where it is clearly apparent from the evidence itself and the position of the witness, that the falsity of the statements must necessarily be known and fully realized by the utterer. Of two witnesses, neither of whom is supported by other evidence, swearing to a simple statement of facts in direct contradiction to each other, and under circumstances which entirely preclude the theory of mistaken judgment or recollection, it is difficult to determine which one is credible. Such occurrences are within the almost daily experience of all the magistrates and greatly impede the course of justice while at the same time they subject the innocent to unjust suspicions; from the nature of the case a criminal prosecution for perjury is impracticable and useless. This very immunity from punishment is an allurement to the commission of the crime. In view of the fact that this offense is of such frequent occurrence as to occasion remark even among the general public the number of charges preferred cannot be regarded as large. The total number arraigned for this offense was 24, of whom 23 were males and 1 was a female. Of these 18, or 75 per cent., were held for trial. Last year the total arraigned and held for trial was 1. This shows a very large increase, which should be regarded, however, rather as an indication of a more determined effort on the part of the public to punish offenders of this description than an actual increase in the number of such offenses committed.

### RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.

Upon this charge there were arraigned 182, of whom 150 were males and 32 were females. Of these there were held for trial 84—about forty-six per cent.—of whom 66 were males and 18 were females. Last year the number arraigned was 195, of whom 167 were males and 28 were females; and of these there were held for trial 91, of whom 82 were males, and 9 were females. This shows a decrease of 13, about 6½ per cent., for this year in the number arraigned, and a decrease of 7 in the number held for trial. While the number of females arraigned has decreased in about the same relative proportion as the males, the number of females held has increased 50 per cent. Receivers of stolen property are to a large extent responsible for the commission of so many larcenies, for they furnish to the thieves the easiest and safest facilities for making their vocation profitable.

### ROBBERY.

Upon this charge, including attempts, the number arraigned was 208, of whom 194 were males and 14 were females. Of this number there were held for trial 142, about 68 per cent., of whom 134 were males and 8 were females. Last year the number arraigned was 205, of whom 203 were males and 2 were females, and of these there were held for trial 142, of whom 141 were males and 1 was a female. The figures indicate but little change except a relatively large increase of females arraigned and held for trial.

## MISDEMEANORS.

In the category of criminal offenses, misdemeanors rank next to felonies in the scale of importance and the punishment provided. Upon charges of offenses comprised under this general title, and relating to at least 44 distinct classes of misdemeanors, there were arraigned 13,403 persons, of whom 11,599 were males, and 1,804 were females. Of this number there were held for trial, or required to furnish bail to keep the peace 8,053, of whom 7,106 were males, and 947 were females. Last year the number arraigned was 12,426, of whom 10,579 were males and 1,847 were females, and of this number there were held for trial or bailed to keep the peace 6,812, of whom 5,894 were males and 918 were females. The increase for this year in the number arraigned is 977, about 7¾ per cent., being made up exclusively of males. This increase is more than made up of one single item, viz., arrests for violation of the Excise law, the excess in the number of arrests for this year over that of last year for this offense being 1,061. The increase for this year in the number held upon charges of misdemeanor is 1,241, about 18¼ per cent. The ratio of the number held upon charges of misdemeanor to the total number held upon all charges is greater than 1 to 7, and the ratio to the whole population is about as 1 to 134.

### ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Nearly one-half of all the charges of misdemeanor were made as charges of assault and battery and of assault. The number arraigned amounted to 6,019, of whom 5,285 were males and 734 were females. Of this number there were held for trial or to keep the peace 3,041, about fifty per cent., of whom 2,714 were males and 327 were females. Last year the number arraigned was 6,374, of whom 5,518 were males and 856 were females, and of this number there were held for trial or to keep the peace 3,112, of whom 2,743 were males and 369 were females. The decrease for this year amounts to 355, over 5½ per cent. in the number arraigned and 77 in the number held. The ratio of males to females continues about the same. A very large number of the cases dismissed were so disposed of owing to the failure of complainants to appear and prosecute, or upon their express desire.

### ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO STEAL.

This offense is almost identical in substance with that of attempt at larceny from the person, which has been previously referred to under the title of felonies, the difference being in the quality of the offense. The offense of which we now speak is made by statute a misdemeanor. This statute is availed of for the purpose of reaching that class of offenders known as pickpockets, who, by reason of certain technical difficulties, cannot be held upon a charge of attempt at larceny from the person, and who might otherwise escape punishment and ply their trade with a measure of security. The number arraigned upon this charge was 105, of whom 104 were males and 1 female, and of this number there were held for trial 86, or nearly 82 per cent., of whom there were 85 males and 1 was a female. The number arraigned last year was 6, all males, and all of whom were held for trial, showing a very large increase for this year. A considerable portion of these offenders were boys under 16 years of age.

### CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Upon this charge there were arraigned 295, of whom 292 were males and 3 were females, and of this number there were held for trial 227, of whom there were 226 males and 1 female. The number arraigned last year was 320, of whom 318 were males and 2 were females, and of these there were held for trial, 265. The decrease for this year in the number arraigned is 28 and in the number held, 38.

### KEEPING DISORDERLY HOUSE.

The number of persons arraigned upon this charge was 298, of whom 156, (nearly 53 per cent.,) were males, and 142 were females, and of this number there were held for trial 217, of whom 115 were males and 102 were females. The number arraigned last year was 152, of whom 75 were males and 77 were females, and the number held was 131, of whom 56 were males and 75 were females. The increase in the number arraigned amounts to 146, or over 96 per cent., and in the number held to 86. It will be observed that the males and females share the notoriety and discredit in almost equal proportions. This increase of arrests is perhaps due to a keener pursuit of such offenders, rather than to any actual increase in the number of such offenses. The difficulties which encompass the suppression of disorderly houses might readily be obviated. The action of the magistrate must be predicated upon the evidence adduced before him, and the insufficiency of this evidence in so many instances in which a proper case might be made out is attributable to causes beyond the power of the magistrate to remedy. Those citizens especially aggrieved by the existence of disorderly houses in their respective localities can, by manifesting sufficient earnestness of purpose, furnish material assistance in securing an abatement of the nuisance.

### VIOLATION OF THE EXCISE LAW.

Upon charges of violating the Excise law the number arraigned was 1,191, of whom 1,148 were males and 43 were females, and there were held for trial 990, more than 83 per cent., of whom 955 were males and 35 were females. Last year the number arraigned amounted to only 130, of whom 127 were males and 3 were females, and there were held for trial 62, being 61 males and 1 female. There is an increase for this year of 1,061 in the number arraigned, and 928 in the number held for trial. It would seem from this showing that more activity and vigilance has been displayed in exacting a compliance with the provisions of the Excise law. The actual number of offenses committed against those provisions we do not estimate to have been any less during the preceding year, although the number of arrests was quite small. Indeed these offenses are in a great majority of cases continuous ones. It has frequently happened that some of these offenders when held for trial have furnished bail, the amount fixed by the law being but $100, and within a few days have been arraigned for a repetition of the offense. In some cases it has even so happened that the same person has been arraigned and held for trial twice upon the same day. These offenses are committed openly, and sometimes boastingly. The open violation of this law was as flagrant during last year as during the present year, but there was less effort put forth to suppress it. In consequence of this fact, the number of arrests has been greatly increased, a result which might well happen in the peculiar aspects of the case, without an increased number of offenses having been committed.

### KEEPING OF GAMBLING-HOUSES.

We have already, when speaking of felonies, alluded to the offenses of exhibiting gambling implements for the purpose of gaming, and dealing faro. The offense of keeping a gambling-house is closely allied to these in every respect, except in the punishment prescribed. The number arraigned upon this charge was 23, all males, of whom 20 were held for trial. Last year there were arrested 19, of whom 12 were held. There is an increase of 4 in the number arrested and 8 in the number held for trial.

### REGISTRY OF LOTTERY TICKETS.

The number arraigned upon this charge was 193, of whom 185 were males and 8 females, and of these 139, or about 72 per cent., were held for trial, being 132 males and 7 females. There are none reported as arraigned upon this charge last year, all the charges relating to the violation of the lottery laws having been reported as charges of selling lottery policies, which subject has already been alluded to.

### MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.

Upon the charge of wilfully and maliciously injuring or destroying property there were arraigned 175, of whom 155 were males and 20 were females, and of this number there were held for trial 54, of whom 50 were males and 4 were females. Last year there were arraigned 287, of whom 113 were held for trial. The decrease in the number arraigned is 112, or 74 per cent., and in the number held 59.

### SELLING OBSCENE LITERATURE (SELLING AND EXPOSING OF.)

The general public has little knowledge of the extent to which the traffic in obscene literature and prints is carried on, and has still less conception of the filthy and vicious character of the productions which are widely disseminated through the country, demoralizing the young of both sexes. The New-York Society for the Suppression of Vice has been a most effective aid in exposing the sources from which these supplies are derived and in bringing to punishment the parties engaged in the nefarious occupation. Under its auspices most, if not all, of the prosecutions for this offense have been conducted. The number arraigned upon this charge was 39, all males, of whom 36 were held for trial. There were no arrests for this offense last year.

### PETIT LARCENY.

The most important misdemeanor, numerically speaking, after assault and battery is petit larceny. The number arraigned upon this charge was 4,584, of whom 3,759 were males, and 825 were females, and of these there were held for trial 2,896, or about 63 per cent., of whom 2,444 were males and 452 were females. The number arraigned last year was 4,344, of whom 3,483 were males and 861 were females, and the number held for trial was 2,666, of whom 2,197 were males and 469 were females. The increase in the number arraigned is 240, and in the number held for trial, 230. A very large proportion of these offenders were young boys, though the cases of young girls were extremely few.

### VIOLATION OF THE SANITARY CODE.

Upon the charge of violation of the various provisions of the Sanitary Code, the number arraigned was 148, of whom 139 were males and 9 were females, and of these there were held for trial 97, of whom 95 were males and 2 were females. The number arraigned last year was 66, and the number held for trial was 35. The increase of 82 in the number arraigned and 62 in the number held for trial was due principally to the numerous prosecutions for selling or exposing for sale adulterated milk.

### SUMMARY PROCEEDINGS.

Having considered those cases in which the action of the Magistrate is purely preliminary to further contemplated proceedings on the part of the people, and which, though the most important branch of their duties constitute somewhat less than one-fifth of all the cases disposed of, it remains to speak in detail of the various offenses in which the Magistrates have power to make a summary disposition.

### ABANDONMENT.

The number of persons arraigned upon the charge of abandoning or neglecting to provide for their wives and families upon the complaint of some member of the family, amounted to 415, of whom 137 were convicted. The remainder were discharged absolutely or conditionally upon an adjustment of the domestic difficulty satisfactory to all the parties concerned. The number arraigned last year was 503, of whom 185 were convicted. The decrease in the number arraigned is 88, and in the number convicted 48.

### VIOLATION OF CORPORATION ORDINANCES.

Upon the charge of violation of corporation ordinances, the number arraigned was 1,619, of whom 1,547, were males, and 71 females; and of this number there were convicted 730, or about 45 per cent.; of whom 699 were males, and 31 were females. The number arraigned last year was 1,573, of whom 801 were convicted. The increase in the number arraigned is 56, and the decrease in the number of convictions is 71.

### DISORDERLY CONDUCT.

Upon the charge of disorderly conduct, in the disposition of which the greatest latitude is allowed to the discretion of the magistrate, there were arraigned 21,129, of whom 13,142 were males and 7,987 were females, and of this number there were convicted 12,953, or over 60 per cent., of whom 7,145 were males and 5,808 were females. The number arraigned last year was 20,693, of whom 13,568 were males and 7,125 were females, and the number convicted 11,757, or nearly 57 per cent., of whom 7,058 were males and 4,699 were females. The increase in the number arraigned is 436 and in the number convicted 1,196.

### INTOXICATION.

The offense which most engrosses the attention and most frequently calls for action on the part of the Magistrate is intoxication. Upon this charge, including cases where the offense was accompanied by disorderly conduct, there were arraigned 36,091, of whom 24,786 were males and 11,305 were females. Of this number there were convicted and fined 24,517, or about 68 per cent., of whom 15,848 were males and 8,669 were females. Last year the number arraigned was 40,777, of whom 27,203 were males and 13,574 were females, and of this number there were convicted and fined 23,113, of whom 14,186 were males, and 8,927 were females. This shows a decrease of 4,686, or about 11½ per cent., in the number arraigned, and an increase of 1,404 in the number convicted. Almost one-half of the total number of cases considered were cases of intoxication, and it is estimated that these and other cases which are directly and indirectly due to the use of intoxicating liquor constitute from 75 to 90 per cent. of all the business of the Police Courts. This is a striking exhibit, and calls for strenuous endeavor to eradicate, so far as possible, the influences which engender such pernicious results. Many of those arraigned for intoxication, both male and female, belong to the class designated as "repeaters" or "revolvers," who make their appearance periodically and with measureable regularity. The proper disposition to be made of such cases is a question of interest and of importance. Any plan which will sensibly diminish the frequency of such appearances in the courts will substantially decrease the business of the courts, and at the same time will lighten the burden upon the taxpayers. A somewhat extended notice of this subject was given in our last, some of the suggestions in which might possibly be here repeated with profit. The great evil underlying crime is intoxication, and as such it should receive full consideration and caustic treatment. We pass over the other phases of the question which have exercised the best minds, and regarding it solely as the well-spring of criminal life, we claim that it should be practically met. The time to take some action has arrived, for the existing laws relating to the subject are inadequate to the proper protection of society. Instances have occurred of persons having been committed to the Island for this offense over one hundred times, and yet in such aggravated cases there can be no greater penalty imposed than in cases of a first arrest. The maximum punishment is a fine of $10, or, in default of payment, imprisonment for ten days. In some instances no doubt the arrest and arraignment in court of the offender is of itself sufficient to create a lasting impression; in others the imposition of a fine may be beneficial; in others a few days' confinement may operate as a proper corrective, but in the large majority of cases a longer period of restraint is required to effect any satisfactory result. To meet these various considerations the Magistrate has but the alternative of discharging the prisoner or imposing a fine, which does not afford to him an opportunity of making what may seem to him the best disposition of the case. It is not an unusual occurrence for one who has been fined for intoxication and paid his fine to leave the court-room divested of the usual outward symptoms of intoxication, and yet so much under its influence as to reappear within a few hours upon the same charge, or as a complainant against others who have taken advantage of his condition to commit some offense against his property or person. In such cases it is evident that the imposition of a fine is not the best disposition to be made. Some power should be given to also commit the individual, if only for a short time, say not to exceed five days, and to inflict increased penalties for a repetition of the offense.

Habitual drunkards require a different and more severe treatment. A long term of confinement is the only adequate remedy in such cases, and this there is no means at present of enforcing. It is true that the law sufficiently provides for the cases of those habitual drunkards who neglect to care for and maintain their families, or who have no means of support. Practically, however, the necessary evidence in cases of habitual drunkards is adduced only when some member of the individual's family or a relative asks for his commitment. It is usually procurable from such sources alone. The provisions of the law are almost unavailable when attempted to be applied to the numerous friendless creatures who are in fact habitual drunkards, but cannot be proved to come within the legal definition of the term. In such cases the imposition of a fine which is never paid and the ordinary imprisonment for ten days are unproductive of any good. An additional requirement of bail for future good behavior might be availed of with advantage. If bail should be furnished some security would be given against the reappearance of chronic offenders, and if bail should not be furnished it would be safe to assume that there is not among the acquaintances of the offender sufficient confidence in his ability or inclination to voluntarily discontinue his vicious habits. A confinement in default of bail for one year, or perhaps less, will certainly insure a cessation of his indulgences during at least the term of confinement, and perhaps for a much longer subsequent period. A provision similar to the one here proposed is applicable to cases of disorderly conduct, and, upon examination of chapter 491 of the laws of 1859, it will be observed that possibly the Legislature of that year intended that the provision should apply to cases of intoxication also. The peculiar wording of the section raises grave doubts as to its application to such offense, in view of which it cannot safely be relied upon. A further advantage, to be derived from a long term of confinement would be that those public authorities in charge of the offender might utilize his time and such skill as he may possess with benefit both to the Government and to the future of the individual himself.

### JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.

The number of disobedient, vicious, and ungovernable boys and girls who have been brought to the Police Courts by parents or guardians, is quite large, and the disposition to be made of such cases is a serious question. It has been found that the child is often less to be blamed than the parent. In many instances the case has been dismissed after the parent and child have been brought to a better understanding of each other, and such cases have not usually returned. The number arraigned upon charges of juvenile delinquency was 1,139, of whom 932 were males and 207 were females, and of these there were held and sent to various reformatory institutions 919, about 80 per cent., of whom 761 were males and 158 were females. The number arraigned last year was 874, of whom 660 were males and 214 were females, and of this number there were committed 753, of whom 580 were males and 183 were females. The increase in the number arraigned is 287, and in the number committed 166. This increase is, no doubt, partially due to the operation of the law regarding compulsory education. A considerable number of parents, through fear that their children might be arrested and committed under the provisions of that law, have chosen to anticipate the event by preferring charges of juvenile delinquency.

### HABITUAL TRUANCY.

The law commonly known as the Compulsory Education act did not go into full effect until the 1st day of January, 1875, and the results of only ten months' experience are given. During that time there were arraigned 38 children for habitual truancy, of whom 36 were boys and 2 were girls, and of these there were committed 24, being 23 boys and 1 girl. As stated in the previous section, other arrests and commitments than those here given might perhaps be credited to the operation of this law.

### VAGRANCY.

The number of persons arraigned as vagrants was 3,619, of whom 1,872 were males and 1,747 were females, and of these there were convicted 3,151, of whom 1,583 were males and 1,568 were females. Last year the number arraigned was 3,139, of whom 1,751 were males and 1,388 were females, and the number convicted was 2,863, of whom 1,573 were males and 1,290 were females. This shows an increase of 480 in the number arraigned and 288 in the number convicted. Vagrants frequently appear in court upon charges of intoxication, disorderly conduct, misdemeanor, and felony. The great increase of vagrancy and the question of how best to deal with it have for some time past agitated the people in various sections of the country. It seems to be generally conceded that persons of this class are not entitled to leniency. Every effort should be made to discourage these idlers and to impel them to earnestly seek employment. Many of them are no doubt incapable through bodily or mental infirmity to compete with others more fortunately situated, and are entitled to charitable treatment. But the sturdy, able-bodied alms-seekers who confidently rely upon the public for the support which they should provide for themselves, and who manifest an aversion to honest industry, should be made to realize that they have no claims upon the community, and that toil is the price of their sustenance. It is quite commonly brought to our notice that the public institutions provided for their keeping are not distasteful to them as residences. They have no dread of a commitment, which has for them the single disadvantage of depriving them of liquor.

We feel satisfied that if the commitment of vagrants could convey to them the prospect of a term of hard labor, indolence from choice would lose much of its present attraction, and our court records would reflect the absence of a fruitful source of crime.

## NATIVITY.

Of the total number of persons held for trial and convicted, amounting to 54,655, the several nativities are distributed as follows: Ireland, 23,891; United States, 21,270; Germany, 5,197; England, 1,793; Scotland, 563; France, 452; Italy, 277; other foreign countries, 757; and not given, 455. No comparison can be made with last year, as the report for that year shows the nativity of almost one-third not given.

### INTOXICATION AND DISORDERLY CONDUCT.

The nativity of those convicted upon charges of intoxication and disorderly conduct is as follows: Ireland, 18,816; United States, 13,159; Germany, 2,754; England, 1,281; Scotland, 456; France, 294; Italy, 124; other foreign countries, 452; not given, 133; total, 37,470.

### FELONY.

The nativity of those held for trial upon charges of felony is as follows: United States, 1,892; Ireland, 552; Germany, 365; England, 117; France, 37; Italy, 30; Scotland, 17; other foreign countries, 71; and not given, 45. Total, 3,126.

### MISDEMEANOR.

The nativity of those held for trial upon charges of misdemeanor is as follows: United States, 3,386; Ireland, 2,569; Germany, 1,422; England, 203; France, 74; Italy, 67; Scotland, 43; other foreign countries, 132; and not given, 157. Total, 8,053.

### VAGRANCY.

The nativity of those convicted of being vagrants is as follows: United States, 1,373; Ireland, 1,212; Germany, 284; England, 118; Scotland, 33; France, 26; Italy, 25; other foreign countries, 47, and not given, 33. Total, 3,151. By reference to table F, the nativity for each specific offense may be seen.

### AGE.

The ages of all persons held for trial or convicted are as follows: Under the age of 14 years, 1,536 males and 336 females; total, 1,872. Between the ages of 14 and 20 years, 4,327 males and 1,418 females. Total, 5,745. Between the ages of 20 and 30 years, 13,308 males and 7,086 females. Total, 20,394. Between the ages of 30 and 40 years, 10,048 males and 5,348 females. Total, 15,396. Over 40 years of age, 7,065 males and 3,471 females. Total, 10,536. Age not given, 557 males and 155 females. Total, 54,655. No comparison can be made with last year, owing to the large number reported for that year as not given.

### COLOR.

The color of those held or convicted is reported as —white, 53,534; black, 1,121. Total, 54,655. Last year the color was reported—white, 48,678; black, 573. Total, 49,251; making an increase for this year of—white, 4,856; black, 548. Total, 5,404.

## COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

In addition to other enumerated duties, the Police Magistrates act as Trial Justices in the Court of Special Sessions. In the cases of such persons, therefore, as are held for trial in that court, the jurisdiction is continuous with the Magistrate and his associates, from the inception of the proceedings until the final disposition. At the time of the last report, there were pending in that court 33 cases; 27 male, and 6 female. During the year the number of cases received was 5,476, being 4,796 males and 680 females, making the aggregate for the year 5,509, of whom 4,823 were males and 686 were females. Some disposition was made of all these cases with the exception of 178, of which number 107 were transferred to the Court of General Sessions and 71 are reported as still pending. The whole number disposed of was therefore 5,331, of which number 4,665 were males and 666 were females. The number of persons actually tried in this court for the year was 4,496, of whom 3,926 were males and 570 were females. Last year the number of persons tried was 4,074, of whom 3,572 were males and 502 were females, showing an increase of 422 for this year in the number of persons tried, the greatest portion of the increase being credited to the males. The number of persons convicted amounted this year to 3,439, of whom 3,026 were males and 413 were females, showing an increase of 234 in the number of convictions over last year. Considerable difficulty has been experienced in securing the attendance and active co-operation of a large number of complainants in cases of assault and battery, and on this account we have been reluctantly compelled to dismiss many such cases. The number of such dismissals amounted this year to 835, as against 1,366 for last year, a decrease of 531.

The principal feature in the policy of administration in this court has been the prompt disposition of its business and the prevention of an accumulation of untried cases. Sessions are held upon three days in each week, and upon additional days whenever the exigencies of the business to be transacted require. All persons held for trial in this court who are in prison are brought to the bar for trial within two days of the time of their commitment, and their cases are at once disposed of except in rare instances where short adjournments are granted at the request of the prisoner to enable him the better to prepare for trial, or are rendered necessary to secure the attendance of material witnesses for the prosecution. Bail cases are disposed of within two or three weeks, rarely longer, after the receipt of the papers in the hands of the Clerk. The crowded condition of the City Prison is in no respect due to any delays in the proceedings of this court.

A peculiarity of trials in this court, and in this alone of all trial courts, is that the members of the court are obliged to act in the several capacities of prosecutors, judges of the law and of the facts, and at the same time to preserve a proper and cautious regard for the rights of prisoners undefended by counsel. Apart from the unusual character of the position, this imposes upon the court conflicting responsibilities and loss of time. There should be some provision of law for the assignment of an assistant District Attorney to this court, and requiring his constant attendance therein during its sittings.

### FINES.

The collection of fines for the past year in the Police Courts amounted to $53,365 05, and in the Court of Special Sessions to $12,026, making in all $65,391 05. This amount has been paid over to the Controller of the City of New-York. A considerable number of prisoners who were fined in the Police Courts, and who, owing to their inability at the time to liquidate their fines, were fully committed to prison, subsequently paid the amount of their respective fines to the officers of the several prisons and were released from custody. Such payments are not included in the above figures, the Warden of the City Prison being responsible for the same to the Controller of the City. The Controller reports the amount received by him from the Warden on this account for the year to be $7,107. This item, being added to the amount above stated, makes the aggregate of fines collected for the year in and through the Police Courts and Court of Special Sessions, $72,498 05. As compared with the aggregate of last year, $71,287 25, there is an increase for this year of $1,210 80.

## GENERAL REMARKS.

Chapter 538 of the Laws of 1873, provides that this board shall in their annual report, set forth such explanations of existing deficiencies in criminal administration and suggestions of remedies for the same as said Board of Justices may think will be useful to the public." It is with very great satisfaction that we refer to the action taken by the Legislature this year upon a suggestion contained in our last report relative to an enlargement of the facilities for the transaction of business in the Court of General Sessions. After the 1st of January next, the working force of that court will be practically twice as large as previously, and there will be less reason for the accumulation of untried cases and for the delays which heretofore, though necessary, have been a serious detriment to the cause of justice and to the curtailment of crime. The force of example in deterring others from the perpetration of crime, the great desideratum in devising and carrying into effect a system of punishment, would unquestionably be powerfully augmented if it should become an assured and recognized fact that every offender against the law, however grave or slight the offense, could and would be brought to trial and punished within a very short time—say one or two weeks—from the date of his arrest. This is substantially the existing state of facts with relation to the generality of the lighter offenses or misdemeanors. It is more desirable that it should be the same with felonies, since a more general public attention is always directed to the higher grades of crime.

The numerous and frequently-recurring violations of the provisions of the Excise law present a subject which demands and should receive from the public earnest consideration and decided action. The existence of a law upon the statute book is a sufficient reason for its enforcement. A law, however, enacted with the design of lessening the magnitude of the evils and mischievous consequences of intoxication, should meet a ready acquiescence from all classes of society. The existing provisions for the enforcement of the Excise law are defective. Persons are sometimes arrested charged with the unlawful sale of liquors, and, owing to the lack of evidence to show a specific offense, must be discharged from custody, although it is a matter of notoriety in the locality where they reside or traffic that they are constantly exposing the article to public view, with open doors, and soliciting patronage for the same. It is suggested that the public exposure of intoxicating liquors should be subjected to the same restrictions as the sale itself. Again, when violations of this law are held for trial the Magistrate must take bail in the trivial amount of $100. This is anomalous, there being no other instance in which the power of the Magistrate to exercise his discretion in fixing the amount of bail is denied or abridged. The evident facility which is thus furnished for escape, together with the failure, for whatever cause, to bring such offenders to trial and punishment, gives great encouragement to such as are disposed to evade the law, and contributes largely to render abortive the efforts directed to an enforced compliance with its requirements. The spectacle of the same individuals being arraigned in the Police Courts upon successive days, and sometimes more than once upon the same day, charged upon each occasion with a violation of the same law, and openly and unreservedly admitting their guilt, while they furnish the required bail and receive their discharge, is unworthy of the dignity and power of the Commonwealth, and is calculated to encourage belief in the sentiment that its laws may be rendered nugatory by a bold, determined, and persistent disregard for them. We would call especial attention to the exhibit of violations of the Excise law, and to the remarks upon intoxication. Experience in the Police Courts discloses various wants of more or less urgency, but none more pressing than the absence of some proper and suitable remedy to be administered in a class of cases which are not uncommon, and which require a peculiar treatment. Young girls, above the age of fourteen, exposed to temptations which are fast leading them to ruin, or will eventually do so, are frequently the occasion of great solicitude on the part of their parents, who invoke the aid of the Magistrate to inflict some manner of correctionary punishment. There is absolutely nothing which the Magistrate can do in most cases. He cannot commit to any of the numerous institutions provided for girls, because the full requirements of the law are not complied with, and even if he could so commit, it is perhaps questionable whether the change would in reality be one of a beneficial or desirable character. Some provision should be made to supply this want, whether it be by extending the scope of existing laws or by the enactment of additional ones. The peculiar hardship to innocent persons wrongly accused of crime arising from the absence of any authority on the part of the Magistrate to accept bail for appearance for examination in cases pending before him calls for some mitigation of the present rigorous requirements of the law relating to examinations. The Magistrate might very properly be empowered with discretionary authority to accept bail for such a purpose. The Police officers assigned to the several Police Courts to carry into effect the orders of the Magistrate presiding are in no wise responsible to them for the proper or faithful performance of their duties. A direct responsibility to the Magistrates is desirable and necessary to an efficient administration of the business of the courts. Such a system prevails in the Police Courts in other localities of this State and in other States, so far as our information extends, and there appears to be no valid reason for a discrimination in this respect in the Police Courts of this City.

Of the ultimate disposition of the thousands of cases annually sent for trial to the Court of General Sessions the Magistrates have no official information. If a statement containing such information could be rendered to the Magistrates at certain prescribed intervals, either by the Clerk of the Court or from the office of the District Attorney, the Magistrate might possibly be enabled to avoid the recurrence of an error or mistake in his former action. There would also be established a known repository for a complete history of every criminal action instituted in the Police Courts. The incorporation of this feature in the annual reports of the Board of Police Justices would impress these reports with a character of thoroughness in which they are now necessarily deficient.

## *A LIBERAL ASSOCIATION.*

DISCUSSIONS UPON DR. SARA B. CHASE'S LECTURE, "THE RESPONSIBILITY OF SEX."

About thirty ladies and gentlemen attended the meeting of the New-York Liberal Association, held at No. 1,266 Broadway, yesterday afternoon, and listened to a paper entitled "The Responsibility of Sex," read by Sara B. Chase, A. M., M. D. The discourse was mainly devoted to an elucidation of the relations between the sexes with reference to offspring. In speaking of the law of genus, as exemplified in man, the lecturer said that the wonder of the law grows upon us as we contemplate its sway over man. Behold the first man and woman, she continued, away back in their Eden home, and made a little lower than the angels, glorious prototypes and patterns of the race! The powers of evil assail them; tempted, they sin and fall. A curse descends on him and her. From this accursed pain the generic life-stream of the race sets forth. The passions, frenzy of love and lust, anger and malice, hate and revenge mingle in the fountain source their hot and curdling tides. From century to century it gleams in the flash of the poniard, the torturing blaze of fagots, the lurid glare of sacrificial altars, and the fiery breath of war, in want and vice, crime and pestilence, and diseases of loathsome and consuming taint. In spite of all this, however, the genus has never been disturbed. Each successive generation has been made to transmit the race-mold unbroken and inviolate. Before concluding, the lecturer urged the importance of a proper education in regard to the relations between the sexes. The discussion which followed was unique in many respects, and oftentimes comical. All of the speakers were very outspoken, and in general discussed every topic save the one before them. Dr. Shepard was the first to give his views. Beginning with an oblique reference to the subject, he went on to give an autobiography, embracing the more prominent features in his career. From this point to a discussion of the topic of drugs was only a slight step for the speaker, who proceeded to give his views about it *ex cathedra*, stating that nearly every step taken by physicians within the past fifty years had been in the direction of discarding mineral and other drugs. Typhoid fever was then lightly touched upon, the speaker narrating his marvelous deliverance from the scourge. The gavel of the Chairman of the gathering fell just as he was about to introduce another theme, and thus prevented him from proceeding further.

Dr. Atkinson, who followed, thought that our greatest evils came through ignorance. Glancing from his subject, he then said that diseases had a certain curriculum through which they ran. A gentleman named Mr. Snozle then took the floor, and remarked, in opposition to another member who had spoken a week or so previously, that the latter was always objecting, but never advancing any views of his own. He had said that he did not want the association to become a debating society. Yet he [the speaker] thought that the whole world was the result of debate. He could not go to bed, nor get up, nor eat a meal without an argument. The speaker then referred in terms of praise to stock-breeding, and thought that some such plan should be adopted in regard to humanity. His views were, however, vehemently combated by a small, bald-headed, elderly gentleman muffled up to the ears in clothing, in whose opinion morality was a good thing for the world. A Mr. Sutton followed, saying that if a man loved a woman he ought to marry her. In his experience such marriages were the happiest, and good children spring from happy marriages. He did not believe in marriages made by the rule and square. Several others spoke, one of them advocating a new church, in which newly-discovered sciences could be discussed on Sunday afternoons. For this he was promptly reproved, however, by his successor, who thought there was no such science as political economy.

## *A WORD TO THE CHARITABLE PUBLIC.*

St. Paul's Guild, Trinity Parish, has had given to it, for charitable use during the Winter, the building at the south-west corner of Leonard and Centre streets, (opposite the Tombs.) In this building the Guild has commenced the following works: a restaurant, where meals are served to the deserving poor; a dormitory for men, and a dormitory for women. The Guild offers to the public meal tickets at ten cents each. These can be given to applicants for aid, and when a ticket is presented at the Guild restaurant, the case will be examined, and, if at all deserving, a good meal will be given; if found undeserving, the ticket will be taken away and returned to the donor. In this way we can give no encouragement to the tramp nuisance. The dormitories will also be carried on by means of tickets. These, however, will not be offered for sale generally, but it is hoped that they will be subscribed for, and left with the Guild for distribution. A few of these tickets will be left at each of the Police Stations, with instructions that they be given to any but professional lodgers. By this means it will rescue from the horrors of a Station-house lodging room the unfortunate casuals who at nightfall find themselves without money and without shelter, and no door open to them but that of the Station-house. The work has the approval of the Rector of Trinity Parish, and is under the immediate direction of the clergy of St. Paul's Chapel, and in all its details will be in the hands of experienced persons. It is commended by the Guild to the public. Meal tickets can be obtained at No. 140 Leonard street or No. 7 Church street. Dormitory tickets can also be subscribed for at the above places, these being the same price as the meal tickets, ten cents each.

## *SCENES IN THE TOMBS YESTERDAY.*

The cases of drunkenness and disorderly conduct which were brought before Justice Bixby at the Tombs Police Court yesterday were so numerous that it was fully noon before all were disposed of. Every officer from the various precincts of the district had at least three prisoners, and some as many as five. The pen in which the female prisoners are kept was packed to its utmost limits with some forty miserable creatures, whose bloated faces were in many instances disfigured with cuts and bruises. The men in the other pen, although very repulsive in appearance, were, on the whole, less so than the women. The number of felonies included in the returns was remarkably few. Charles Gerlick, of No. 140 Hester street, and Martin Black, of No. 86 James street, were held to bail on a charge of keeping disorderly houses. Michael Shields, of No. 201 First avenue, charged a man named Starr with stealing his gold watch and chain. The complainant, as he states in his affidavit, while walking through Baxter street, late on Christmas night, was met by three men, who dragged him into an alley and took his watch. Starr, who was one of the gang, was subsequently arrested by Officer Murphy. He acknowledged his guilt and was held for trial.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MONUMENTAL CHRISTIANITY; Or, The Art and Symbolism of the Primitive Church as Witnesses and Teachers of the one Catholic Faith and Practice. By JOHN P. LUNDY, Presbyter. New-York: J. W. BOUTON. 1876.

If the publication of this work should be succeeded by a due appreciation of it on the part of the reading public, Mr. Lundy's labor of twenty years will have been spent to good purpose. While the title above given explains the principal object of the work, Mr. Lundy has not hesitated, as some writers have, to do full justice to the anterior religions of the East, which, if systems of idolatry according to modern notions, are nevertheless deserving of close examination from the Christian's point of view. Mr. Lundy is not the first by many who has treated the subject, but he is the first who has taken hold of it in the spirit displayed in this book, and none probably has taken more pains in its elaboration. We do not forget while making this remark what Max Müller and others have done, nor do we intend to be understood as affirming that the direction which Mr. Lundy's views generally take is certain to meet the approbation of all whose studies or inquiries have taken a similar direction. At the same time it must be distinctly understood that the work is not controversial, and much credit belongs to the author for a large amount of originality, great care and judgment in research, and an honest and scholarly method of work, not only as regards the accumulation of data and material simply, but also in the manner by which he elaborates the argument that he would deduce from them.

For his materials Mr. Lundy appears to have ransacked the writings of a great number of previous authors, to all of whom he takes exception on the ground that they are controversial, while his purpose rather is to deal with the "simple facts of an entire primitive Christianity before Protestantism and Romanism existed." He visited Rome, examined the catacombs and the Christian monuments that abound in that city, and thence traveled to Naples, Pompeii, and Pæstum, voyaging afterward to Egypt, Palestine, and Constantinople. In all of these places he picked up some hints or materials, and thus, while arranging them and collating his own experiences with the researches of other original explorers, from Bosio down to De Rossi, his work assumed, as he says, "the form of an illustration of the twelve articles of the Apostles' Creed, so far as they embody the Christian faith." Not the least interesting, and certainly not the least valuable portion of the volume is that which relates to the religions of India, Chaldea, Persia, Egypt, Greece, and Rome, all of which were, for the most part, though the fact is seldom acknowledged, merely "perversions of the one primeval truth as held by such patriarchs as Abraham and Job; and yet these religions contained germs of the truth which it became the province of Christianity to develop and embody in a purer system for the good of mankind."

We quote the following as evincing more plainly than any lengthened observations of ours can do the one feature which stands out before all others in the book, and although it is one that has long been recognized as a truism by scientific inquirers, we can well understand that its development astonished one brought up entirely under the discipline of the modern Church, even as it may probably startle many more similarly placed.

> "It is," says Mr. Lundy, "a most singular and astonishing fact that the Christian faith as embodied in the Apostles' Creed finds its parallel or dimly foreshadowed counterpart, article by article, in the different systems of Paganism here brought under review. No one can be more astonished at this than the author himself. It reveals a unity of religion and shows that the faith of mankind has been essentially one and the same in all ages. It furthermore points to but one Source and Author. Religion, therefore, is no cunningly devised fable of priestcraft but it is rather the abiding conviction of all mankind, as given by man's Maker."

The following outline will serve to convey a general idea of the plan of treatment followed by Mr. Lundy in dealing with his subject. Pointing out first the practical uses of archæology, he turns to the nature and value of the Christian and Gentile symbols, using the word Gentile here in a sense somewhat different from that in which it is usually understood, and then he proceeds to show the relations between certain Hindu or Babylonian symbols and others in the Christian connection. The three following chapters are devoted to a description of the catacombs, the evidences they possess of the primitive faith and practice of Christians, succeeded incidentally by a consideration of certain Roman practices and institutions, with an account of the *disciplina arcana* established by the early Church for their own better security. These four sections may be considered as introductory to what the author evidently regards as the most important portion of his work—the investigation of the several leading doctrines enunciated in the Apostles' Creed. As the rest of the book is devoted to this, it is not necessary that we should particularize the contents of the several chapters. But it is not easy to overestimate the value of Mr. Lundy's researches—which upon this important subject have resulted in the accumulation of a great mass of information, some of it not a little curious.

Mr. Lundy does not lay claim to having made any new discoveries. We do not detect anything in his pages which was not known before. But the knowledge has been very much confined hitherto to archæologists, antiquarians and scientific inquirers in this particular field of religious literature. What Mr. Lundy has done is to bring all the multitude of facts and evidences together, to popularize and apply them, to show their bearings upon each other and upon the great questions which are of interest to Christians, and to direct them in well arranged order upon the one grand object of exhibiting in as full a light as a disinterested inquiry will allow at this distant day, and through the clouds of abuse and perversion that have been raised up since, the simple doctrines, teachings, and practices of the primitive Church. If there are some points wherein issue might be joined with him, his judgment has been everywhere exercised with care and discretion, and his criticisms must commend themselves to the respect of his readers. In many places we find him correcting the erroneous theories of his predecessors, and in this respect he has done another good work.

Attention must also be directed to the eighth chapter, where one of the foremost doctrines of the Roman Church is fully considered in the light of monumental and other evidence. We shall not refer to it in detail, for we do not think that full justice can be done to any portion of the book itself, except in a careful perusal of the whole. It does not contain a page too much. Everywhere something will be found which has the joint merit of attractiveness to the reader and weight in the general consideration. When, indeed, we say that from beginning to end this book will certainly be found to possess a powerful interest to the careful student, and that its influence for good cannot fail to be considerable, we in no wise exaggerate its intrinsic merits. It is one of the most valuable additions to our literature which the season has produced.

### *BOOKS RECEIVED.*

—*Our Place Among Infinities.* New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

—*A Visit from Santa Claus.* New-York: James Miller.

—*Geier-Wally, a Tale of the Tyrol.* New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

—*French Children at Home.* New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

—*The American Cyclopædia.* Vol. XIV. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

—*Sensualistic Philosophy.* New-York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co.

—*Lecture on Art.* New-York: H. Holt & Co.

—*Jesus of Nazareth: His Life for the Young.* Boston: J. R. Osgood & Co.

—*The Sanitarian.* No. XXXIV. New-York: McDivitt, Campbell & Co.

—*Eclectic Engineering Magazine.* New-York: D. Van Nostrand.

—*Blackwood's Magazine.* New-York: Leonard Scott Publishing Company.

—*Macmillan's Magazine.* New-York: Willmer & Rogers.

—*The Manhattan Monthly.* New-York: No. 33 Warren street.

—*Our Show.* Philadelphia: Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

## *A SPIRITED ELECTION.*

CONTEST OVER THE CHOOSING OF OFFICERS FOR THE MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL—CAUSE FOR THE RIVALRY.

At the election for officers of the Mount Sinai Hospital, held yesterday at the hospital building, Lexington avenue and Sixty-sixth street, the following gentlemen were elected: President, Adolph Hallgarten; Vice President, H. Aronson; Treasurer, Samuel M. Schafer; Directors for the term of four years, Isaac S. Solomon, Edwin Einstein, Levy Samuels, Harman H. Nathan; Director for the term of two years, Hyman Blum; Directors for the term of one year, Louis Stix, Isaac Blumenthal.

The contest was a spirited one, there being 619 votes cast, whereas usually there are about 200, out of a total number of members and patrons in good standing and entitled to vote of about 1,600. Various reasons have been assigned by various persons for the unwonted interest manifested in the present election. Among those reasons was one to the effect that there was said to be some rivalry between the English and German members of the hospital society, which has been considerably increased of late by the refusal of the old Board of Directors to donate a portion of the receipts of the late fair to the united charities of the City and to St. John's Guild, as proposed by the Germans in acknowledgement of the generous support given to the fair by the public, without distinction of creed. It was also rumored that the action of the Board of Directors was generally regretted by the Hebrews of New-York, and that it was probable the feeling engendered among them would find expression in the election yesterday.

In order to ascertain just how much foundation there was for all these rumors, a TIMES reporter called yesterday upon several gentlemen connected with the hospital, and representing both the elements composing the society—the English and German. Mr. Emanuel B. Hart, the retiring President, has been a member of the society for a great many years, and has acted as President since the death of Benjamin Nathan. Mr. Hallgarten, the newly-elected President, is a member of the firm of Lauman & Kemp, wholesale druggists, No. 68 William street, and has been a Director for a great many years. All the parties spoken to yesterday were unanimous in asserting that there was no division between the English and German elements of the society, or at least that such division had nothing whatever to do with the present election, and as proof that it was mentioned that two of the Directors elected for four years—Messrs. Solomon and Nathan—were Americans. As regards the division of the funds realized by the late fair, amounting to $110,000, both sides agree in the following statement of facts: In the first place, at no time previous to the final settlement of the fair, had they any expectation of realizing over one hundred thousand dollars. They were in debt to the Sinking Fund $90,000, which amount they had expended in building the new hospital. This was considered by the directors to be a sacred fund, and one which they were bound to replace at the first opportunity; besides which, they had promised to replace it as soon as possible. Their object was the establishment of a permanent fund for the support of the hospital, and one which should prove adequate to that purpose for all time to come. In addition to this, the society was in debt $5,000 to the Treasurer. That would leave them only $15,000 of the $110,000. The building has not been overhauled and repaired since it was built in 1870, and there is also a pressing necessity for the immediate completion and fitting up of an entire new ward to accommodate those who are seeking relief at the hospital. This latter item would require some ten thousand dollars more; so that, with all these demands to satisfy, there is likely to be very little left of the funds in question. Besides, the Board of Directors did not feel at liberty to donate any of the goods, or the proceeds of the sale of them, which had been given to the hospital, to any other purpose whatever. They did not consider that they had any right to do so. They did, however, offer to donate the proceeds of three days' sales of admission tickets to the benefit of the united Hebrew Charities and to St. John's Guild, but the offer was declined. It was also stated that the Directors of the hospital had never been applied to officially by St. John's Guild, for any portion of the funds realized by the fair. The whole thing was gotten up by a few enthusiastic individuals who conceived the idea that it would sound fine to have it said that Mount Sinai Hospital was generously donating its funds to the aid of sister charities.

In reference to the opposition to the old Board of Management, it was stated that it was organized and managed by two Hebrew organizations known as the Stannard and the Harmony Clubs. The former of these clubs held a caucus, and nominated the ticket which was elected. It took everybody by surprise, as it was all done in a day or two, and nobody but those immediately concerned knew anything about it until the last minute. The same gentleman said that Mr. Hart resigned some four months ago, but was finally induced to remain, and that he was renominated without any solicitation on his part. He had always said that he should not remain in the office after the hospital was out of debt, and in a fair way to prosperity, and there was no doubt that, had he known that there was any opposition to his re-election, he would gladly have relieved them of all trouble by withdrawing. The desire for change, the gentleman continued, was no doubt the only cause of the action yesterday.

## *CITY EVANGELISM.*

The second of the union praise and prayer meetings of the evangelical churches on the west side of the City was held yesterday afternoon in Rev. Dr. Burchard's Church, in Thirteenth street, near Seventh avenue. A very large number of persons attended the services. Among the clergymen present were Rev. Dr. Burchard, Rev. Messrs. Merritt, Page, Harrower, Sever, McCampbell, and Parker. The hymns sung during the services were selected from the Moody and Sankey collection, the initiatory one being the 121st, "All hail the power of Jesus' name." This was followed by an invocation delivered by Rev. Mr. Hanower, and reading the Scriptures, with comments, by Rev. Mr. Merritt, of the Reformed Church. The remainder of the hour set apart for the meeting was spent in prayer, singing, and brief addresses. Rev. Mr. Page spoke of the joy among the angels when Christ was born in Bethlehem, and said that their joy at the return of a prodigal to grace was no less. A layman, speaking on the parable of the Prodigal Son, said that when the long absent son came back full of despondency and despair, he did not possess a just conception of the merciful disposition of the injured but still loving parent. The same conception of the mercy of the heavenly Father was entertained by repentant sinners in asking His divine forgiveness. Prayers by other members of the congregation and the singing of the hymn, "Come to Jesus," preceded an announcement that the next meeting would probably be held in the Bedford Street Methodist Church next Sunday. The services closed with one minute of silent prayer at the suggestion of Rev. Mr. Merritt, and singing by the congregation.

## *CHARGE OF PERJURY AGAINST A CITY OFFICIAL.*

On the 8th of December Patrick H. McGuire, a clerk of the Common Council, appeared before Justice Murray, in the Fourth District Police Court, and made affidavit that on the previous night, while in a saloon on the corner of Second avenue and Thirty-second street, a party of men—Michael Culligan, of No. 47½ First street, being among the number—entered the premises and began drinking; after remaining a short time a dispute arose, and Culligan approached the deponent and took from his pocket a roll of bills amounting to $270; McGuire seized Culligan's hands for the purpose of preventing his escape, but the latter struck him in the face and knocked him down. In consequence of Culligan's not being able to procure bail he was imprisoned on this evidence. He subsequently procured a warrant for the arrest of McGuire on a charge of perjury, alleging that all the latter's assertions relative to the dispute and robbery were malicious fabrications. At the Essex Market Police Court yesterday McGuire, after denying the charge against him, furnished bail in $2,000 to appear and answer to the complaint in the Court of General Sessions.

## *A MATCH AT CHESS.*

The chess match between Messrs. Bird and Mason will be commenced to-morrow at 3 P. M. at the rooms of the New-York Down-town Chess Club. The hours of play are from 3 until 7 P. M., and from 8 until 12 P. M. each day until the conclusion of the contest. According to the rules of the club, should either member absent himself from one of the sittings a game will be awarded to his opponent. The match will be decided in favor of the contestant who wins the first eleven games. At least twenty moves an hour must be made under penalty of forfeiture of the game. The rooms of the club will be thrown open to the public during the tournament.

# HOG HUNTING IN INDIA.

## THE SPORT NOT ALWAYS FRUITLESS.

THE TRACTS OF COUNTRY BEST SUITED FOR SPEARING THE BOAR—THE DIFFERENT WAYS IN WHICH THE SPORT IS PRACTICED—SOME OF THE INCIDENTS OF THE HUNT—THE CHANGES OF SIXTY YEARS.

In view of the failure which the Prince of Wales witnessed in India of the attempt to spear wild hogs, the *Saturday Review* of Dec. 11 gives an account of the more excellent way by which experienced hunters in other parts of India attain far different results. It says:

With the spread of agriculture and the increase of the rural population the wild animals of the forest, it is well known, disappear. Some are killed off, but the greater proportion betake themselves to those huge forests which are still to be found, not materially thinned or contracted, in Central India, in parts of Madras and of Eastern Bengal, and at the foot of the Himalayas, at intervals, the whole way from Chittagong to the Punjab. As a general rule the first to become scarce are the wild elephant and rhinoceros; next go the tiger and the larger kinds of deer, together with such winged game as the wild peacock and the jungle fowl. The hog-deer and the wild hog linger behind while there is yet any cover untouched by the ax, or wherever the grass, burnt by the peasantry in one season for the pasture, springs up again obstinately in the next rains. Last of all, in company with the hare and the black and gray partridge, the pigs begin to make off for quarters where their young are not at the mercy of certain low-caste Hindoos, ready to eat anything short of a fox or jackal, and where their haunts are not uprooted by the spade and plow of the ryot. It follows from this that the tracts best suited for the exciting sport of hog-hunting are those in which the primeval jungle divides with agriculture the dominion of the plain. It is obviously no use attempting to follow hogs on horseback in jungles of heavy timber, or in dense thickets lined with swamps and intersected by tidal creeks. It is useless, again, to hope for this sport in most of those districts which, as we learned recently from the literature of the famine, are more thickly populated than Belgium or Lancashire. But where the forest of *saul*, *sissoo*, or other trees has been a good deal cleared; where the embankments round dilapidated tanks are still covered with high grass; where charming little patches of jungle, locally known by the titles of *null*, *cassia*, *benna*, *jao*, *hugla pàti*, and a dozen others, alternate with fields of millet, mustard, and peas; where there are two or three acres of sugar-cane at no great distance from some low range of hills to which the hogs can run for safety; where erratic rivers either form huge islands or long stretches of alluvial deposit, covered with water in the rains, but firm and dry from November to May, inclusive; where there is plenty of agricultural produce for the hog to uproot by night, and yet enough of cover, some three or four feet in height, to conceal him in the daytime—these are the select spots to which ardent and experienced men resort with a sheaf of spears, a batch of Arab horses, a line of some dozen elephants, and a staff of beaters, tempted into the service by promises of liberal payment and by some relish for adventure.

There is a good deal of difference between the sport as practiced in the Bengal Presidency and in those of Bombay and Madras. In the former the spear is about six and a half feet in length; and the sportsman, grasping it about eighteen inches from the top, which is heavily weighted with lead, drives it neatly and sharply into the body of the animal. The men of Madras and Bombay use a spear of ten feet and more in length, and couch it like a lance. In our opinion, the sport is pursued in the latter Presidency under greater difficulties of locality, and there is often more credit in bringing one hog to bay above the Western Ghauts, after a chase over broken and stony ground, where nullahs have to be leaped and low ranges of hills traversed, than there is in dispatching three or four animals routed out in succession from a small patch of jungle-grass in the districts of Nuddea, Pubna, and Dacca, in Lower Bengal. But still if the Prince of Wales or any other traveler wishes to enjoy the sport of riding to hog in perfection, we should advise him to select, not Sholapore or Bellary, but the plains watered and occasionally inundated by the Ganges where it is known as the Podha, or the banks of the Gorai, the Jellinghi, and the Megna. There, tents pitched in the morning are transformed before evening by intelligent Hindoo and Mohammedan servants into residences which appear as if the owners had been living in them for weeks. From ten to twenty elephants are chained, each by one leg, to magnificent trees on the edge of the village; a deep tank, suited for the daily bath of these useful animals is close at hand. The scene at night is lit up by the camp-fires of the followers. The early or autumnal crops have been cut and carried, and the late or Spring harvest will not be ready for the sickle for another six weeks. It is by no means necessary, in the Indian Winter, that hunters should take the field at daybreak and return to their encampment at 10 or 11, tired and sunburnt. Indeed, in the month of January and the early part of February, the jungles can be beaten throughout the day. The great object is naturally to induce the boar to break cover and take to the open. If the patch of grass, reed, or scrub be small, this is easily effected. All that is necessary is half-a-dozen elephants, with twenty beaters on foot, uttering some Asiatic cry which answers to "Hie, cock, cock," and a fine burst is the result. But where the jungle is so large that the boar can dodge the elephants or break back, other expedients must be put in force. Crackers and squibs are thrown into the denser thickets; the line of elephants must be made stronger and more compact; drums are beaten, and mingle with the yells and shouts of the footmen; and, occasionally, as a last resource, some mild sportsman who prefers the gun to the spear and the howdah to the saddle, is directed, from his seat on an elephant's back, to dislodge the boar, when he can get a sight of him, by a charge of No. 7 or 8 shot skillfully lodged just under the tail. The boar is perfectly well aware that a thick covert is generally his best security, and the employment of the last expedient is the surest way of convincing him to the contrary.

When the company is not large and the animals are not very numerous, three or four men will race together for the spear, it being a universal rule that the honor belongs to the man who draws "first blood." The result depends on a variety of considerations. The boar, driven out of one patch, will endeavor to gain another cover. If the friendly shelter is about a mile off there is no reason to expect that the animal will turn and charge, unless it be one of an unusually savage nature. If the second cover is two or three miles from the first, and the beast is one of average courage and fierceness, a charge may be expected as soon as breath is scant and weight begins to tell. We rarely or ever met with a boar thirty inches in height that would not distance for the first quarter or half mile, the very best Arab that was ever bought for the Indian market. But after a while wind and training prevail, and as the sportsman comes to closer quarters it is impossible to say whether he will spear the tired pig from behind, or whether the animal, like Macaulay's British lion at Agincourt, will turn to bay in wrath, and will come down on the nearest hunter with bristles erect, tail as stiff as a ramrod, foaming jaws, and a series of short and defiant grunts. One maxim, approved by all hog-hunters of every degree, is that the charge must be met and not awaited. To stand spear in hand, while the boar comes down on you, is to expose yourself and your Arab to be upset, cut and slashed, and ruined for life. A great deal now depends on correctness of aim and lightness of touch. A practiced rider puts his horse into a smart canter, bends slightly forward over its right shoulder, and plants the spear as near the spine as possible, before the tusks of his adversary can rip up the forearm or the belly. With a jerk, to which the instincts of the horse respond, he wheels rapidly round to the left, withdrawing his spear if the wound be slight, and leave it sticking if deep, while the enraged animal is just too late even to graze the horse's hocks. Then, from a determined boar, there may ensue a series of these attacks. The wounded hog sets its back to a bush and rushes out upon one man after another. As many as three spears have been seen lodged in the flanks or ribs, quivering as the hog staggers away under them, until at lasts it sinks from hemorrhage, or a fourth spear settles the business. In a good country, not only level but smooth, the whole affair—the burst, the pursuit, the charges, and the death—may be all over in less than ten minutes. But the course of true hog-hunting is not always more smooth than that of love. Sometimes the ground is clay, trodden by cattle unevenly when wet, and then hardened into the consistency of iron. Sometimes the boar skirts the edge of a marsh or swims a deep river, or takes to a line of gardens and orchards, in the midst of which lie buried the houses of the Bengali peasant, where the hunter gets bewildered among shady and narrow paths crossing each other at right angles, and may either lose the chase altogether or be suddenly charged by an enraged tusker where there is no room for him to practice the least cavalry maneuvre. At other times the boar from the very first "jinks," as it is technically termed; crosses from right to left under the horse's forelegs, turns "dunghill," refuses to charge, and repeats his tactics so cleverly that the three best mounted and most skilled riders are thrown out, and the honor of drawing first blood falls to some second-rate man with a third-rate country-bred horse, who comes up and "cuts in" just at the very right time. Very rarely a hog has been heard to squeal as the hunter's spear is just about to be delivered, but in such a case it is reasonable to conclude that the fiery blood of the jungle race has been impoverished by connection with the domestic species; and, on the other hand, a fine specimen of a boar forty inches high, with tusks polished by constant combats or by rubbing against trees, refuses to run after less than three hundred yards, turns sharply on the delighted sportsman, gashes one horse, sends another to the right-about, and, when pierced through and through, "dies in silence, biting hard" at the spear-shaft or at anything, animate or inanimate, that comes within its reach.

Of course hog-hunting, like sport of many kinds in the East, is not now what it was. Select hunting-grounds which forty, fifty, or sixty years ago had furnished hogs and hog-deer sufficient to exhaust a whole stud of Arabs in two or three days' hunting, are now converted into villages, and even bazaars, teeming with population; or if the jungle, favored by epidemics, inundations, and the tyranny and incapacity of a native landlord, has been too strong for the plow and the hoe, six head would now be accounted for instead of thirty. But there are still places which will never be fit for anything but temporary occupation, and which can only yield one crop a year. Far away in Eastern Bengal, on the alluvial flats of some river named after a Hindu divinity, a good line of elephants will now and then turn out quantities of pigs of all sizes, sows with litters, lanky boars and monsters with tusks, in the proportion shown by hares and rabbits during a Norfolk battue. And few things can be more exhilarating than a gallop across the sandy loam, as smooth as a Leicestershire pasture, where the only puzzle is to select out of many the boar that seems likely to give the best sport. As a general rule, no mount, for a man under twelve stone, surpasses the Arab horse. Australians, English hunters, horses from the Cape of Good Hope, have been entered at this sport and have answered fairly. But the Cape horse is very soon knocked up; the English hunter, three parts bred, is superior in stride, but cannot wheel to the right or left with the necessary rapidity; Australians and Walers are apt to be uncertain in their disposition, and are given to "buck jumping." For temper, for exquisite beauty combined with bone and sinew, for certainty of rapid evolution, for coolness in meeting the angry and bristling foe, for obedience to the touch of spur or rein, and, we may almost say, for sympathetic enjoyment of the sport, the Arab horse is pre-eminent.

## FUNERAL OF MRS. DEMAS BARNES.

SIMPLE SERVICES—SKETCH OF THE DECEASED.

The funeral of Mrs. Mary Hyde Barnes, wife of Hon. Demas Barnes, editor of the Brooklyn *Argus*, and daughter of the late Judge James Hyde, of Otsego County, took place yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her husband, No. 88 First place, Brooklyn. In deference to the tastes of the deceased, the funeral services took place at her late residence in a quiet manner. The services consisted of a few appropriate remarks and a prayer by her Pastor, Rev. A. J. Lyman, of the South Congregational Church. The pall-bearers were Mayor John W. Hunter, David M. Stone, A. S. Barnes, Harvey Farrington, and ex-District Attorney John Winslow. There was a very large attendance of the leading public men of Brooklyn, among whom were Judge Neilson, Superintendent Campbell, ex-Judge Gale, and Thomas Kinsella. Mrs. Barnes was opposed to the prevailing custom of exhibiting floral emblems at funerals, and in consonance with her prejudice the family merely scattered a few cut flowers in and about the coffin. The *Argus* was represented by a committee, who presented in writing a tribute to the memory of Mrs. Barnes and warm expressions of sympathy for her bereaved family. They also presented a fine floral emblem. The remains were interred in Green-Wood. Mrs. Barnes was a remarkable woman, and came of a talented family. Her father and grandfather were members of the Legislature of this State, and had each held judicial positions. On the maternal side her grandfather was a member of the House of Representatives and a Judge. Two of her mother's brothers, Hon. Levi Beardsley and Hon. Samuel Beardsley, were likewise, for several terms, members of the House of Representatives. Mrs. Barnes' native ability and culture gave her prominence in all the circles in which she moved.

## THE PRICE OF BLOOD.

Just after the murder of Daniel Talmadge, in Metuchin, N. J., early this year, rewards of $200, cash, for the capture of Michael Sullivan, his murderer, who was hung in New-Brunswick last April, were offered by the State, Rariton Township, and by a private citizen of Metuchin. Sullivan was found soon afterward on a Pennsylvania Railroad train by Thomas O'Donnell, the conductor. He was arrested by the conductor, assisted by some of the train hands, and delivered, on the arrival of the train in Newark, to Officer Schuster, of the Newark Police Force. A detective named Campbell, of Rahway, who happened to be on the train, saw the arrest, and following the officer and the prisoner assisted in his removal to the Police station. Upon this act he based a claim to the rewards. O'Donnell brought suit in the Middlesex County Circuit Court against the Raritan Township Committee to recover the reward. The suit was tried during the week before Judge Scudder without a jury. The Judge reserved his decision. On Saturday O'Donnell received a dispatch informing him that a verdict had been rendered in his favor. The rewards offered by Mr. Talmadge's fellow-townsmen and by the State will be given in accordance with the decision in the township case.

## TWO SUICIDES IN NEW-JERSEY.

Yesterday a tramp walked into Newark, N. J., and reported that the body of a dead man lay on the road side near the Cave at Waverly. The body was removed to Compton's Morgue. A terrible gash in his throat indicated the manner of the man's death. The knife with which the wound is supposed to have been inflicted was found closed in one of his pockets, so that if he took his own life he must have put it there after having used it. He was a German, between forty-five and fifty years of age, and a circular card addressed to E. P. Terhune, was the only thing found in his pockets. His coat was a good one and he had an enameled gold stud in his shirt bosom. Up to 10 o'clock last night, the body had not been identified.

An hour later, the body of another man, who is supposed to have committed suicide, was lying by the roadside, less than five hundred feet distant. There was a pistol-shot wound in his left temple, and the weapon, with three chambers empty, lay under him as though, after inflicting the mortal wound, he had fallen upon it. The body was removed to the morgue of Briant & Woodruff, in Broad street, Newark, where it now lies awaiting identification. It is that of a well-dressed young man about twenty-five years of age. Nothing save a paper of tobacco was found in his pockets.

## A BURGLAR AS A NEIGHBOR.

William Marshall, a boy of sixteen, resided at No. 69 Fourth Place, Brooklyn, next door to Mr. Howard Bailey, who lives at No. 67. Mr. Bailey's house had been entered by burglars on several occasions and robbed of various articles. Capt. Ferry, of the Third Precinct, caused an investigation to be made which led to the conclusion that the robberies had been perpetrated by Marshall, and Officer John J. Reilly kept a watch on his movements. About 5 o'clock on Saturday morning Officer Reilly saw Marshall scale the fence dividing the yard of the house in which he lived from Mr. Bailey's, and pry open the cellar gratings. Marshall then went up stairs and entered the parlor, where the officer was lying in wait for him, but he caught sight of the officer before the latter could seize him, and fled, the officer firing two shots at him as he crossed the fence, neither of them, however, taking effect. Marshall was followed to his room, where he was captured. On searching the house an opera-glass, gold locket, several pieces of jewelry, and other articles stolen from Mr. Bailey's were found concealed in the cellar.

## ASSAULT WITH A RAZOR.

On Christmas Day James Conroy, of No. 245 East One Hundred and Fourteenth street, forcibly entered the premises of Thomas O'Neil, No. 525 West Twenty-seventh street, and while being ejected, drew a razor-blade and cut Mr. O'Neil's son in the back, saying that he would cut his throat, if he did not let him go. The son James, who fortunately received no injuries owing to the protection afforded by his heavy coat and vest, yesterday, in the Washington Place Police Court, made a charge of assault and battery against Conroy, who was committed in default of $800, to answer in the Court of General Sessions.

## ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

E. L. Davenport, the tragedian, is at the Sturtevant House.

Gen. Thomas J. Haines, United States Army, is at the St. James Hotel.

Judge Lafayette S. Foster, of Connecticut, is at the Everett House.

Hon. Hendrick B. Wright, of Pennsylvania, is at the Hoffman House.

Lieut. Gov. H. G. Knight, of Massachusetts, and Hon. William S. Chandler, of New-Hampshire, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

The following members of the Spanish Commission to the Centennial Exhibition are at the Grand Central Hotel: Col. Lopez Fabra, Chief Commissioner; Joaquin Oliver, General Secretary; Alvaro de la Gandara, Director of the Industrial Department; Count del Donadio, Director of Fine Arts, and Alfredo Escobar, Official Secretary to the Commission. They will shortly leave for Philadelphia.

## REPORTED WINDFALL.

The Petersburg (Va.) *Index* of Friday has this story: "About three months ago an old and respected citizen of Petersburg died leaving, it was supposed, a very small estate to be divided between a wife and several children. Among his effects was an old desk that he alone had had access to for the past twenty or twenty-five years. The family was very much surprised, on opening the said desk recently, to find that it contained bonds with coupons attached amounting to between forty and fifty thousand dollars, which had been purchased by him years ago. The interest coupons are still on them, none having been collected during that long period."

## AN OLD PREACHER.

The Fort Valley (Ga.) *Mirror* says: "Last Wednesday, Rev. James Dunwoody, a resident of this county, and one of the oldest preachers in the Conference, preached at Americus. He is eighty-six years old, and has been a traveling preacher, according to Methodist parlance, for fifty-nine years. He is almost blind—so much so that he cannot read. He stated that he preached in Americus forty-four years ago, when there was not a frame house in the village. He retains his mental faculties in a remarkable degree, and delivered a discourse distinguished for its terseness and fervor."

## POLITICAL MOVEMENTS IN GEORGIA.

The Atlanta *Herald*, a Democratic paper, has a telegram from Columbus, Ga., dated Dec. 23, which says: "Ex-Provisional Governor James Johnson announces his candidacy for Governor, and says he will canvass the State. This means an active organisation of the Radical Party in Georgia. It is regarded here as full time for Democratic aspirants to come to the front, that the best and strongest man may be selected to defeat this movement."

## THE GERMOND BURGLARS.

TRIAL OF THE ROBBERS' ROOST THIEVES—THE LAST OF THE GANG TO BE ARRAIGNED MONDAY.

ROME, Dec. 25.—The trial of George Ellis, the fourth of the noted "Robbers' Roost" gang, which closed yesterday, was, although short, somewhat eventful. The prisoner was ably defended, his attorneys seeking to ward off the testimony of Conroy by an ingeniously-constructed alibi. But their evidence and argument were all to no purpose, and Ellis was sentenced to eighteen years' hard labor in the Auburn Prison. It is doubtful, however, if he lives out one-half his sentence, his health at this time being very precarious. Next Monday the trial of Scott, the last of the Germond burglars remaining untried, will be commenced. It is asserted that the prisoner has secured the services of William A. Beach, of New-York, and that every effort will be made to keep him out of prison. Your correspondent had an interview this morning with Conroy, in the Rome jail, where he was taken after the Ellis trial. He says but little of the approaching trial of Scott, but reiterates his intention of leading hereafter an honest and reputable life. He was visited by his mother yesterday. An altercation occurred in the Utica Court-room last evening, when the District Attorney moved that Conroy should be returned to Rome Jail, between that official and the Sheriff. The latter wanted to retain Conroy in Utica, the better, it was claimed, to accommodate the counsel of Scott, who it was feared would make some arrangement with the prisoner in his client's favor. Some words passed between the officials, and the wrangle ended with the Sheriff calling the attorney a liar and the triumph of the latter in having his man sent back to Rome.

## GENERAL NOTES.

The *Tablet* gives the following facts respecting the hierarchy of the Roman Catholic Church. "Pope Pius IX., the two hundred and fifty-seventh Roman Pontiff, is the two hundred and fifty-sixth successor of St. Peter. Elected Pope on the 16th of June and crowned on the 21st of June, 1846, the Holy Father is in the thirtieth year of his Pontificate. Born on the 13th of May, 1792, he is in his eighty-fourth year. The Sacred College at present comprises within it fifty-eight cardinals. The number of patriarchs, primates, archbishops, and bishops shows a grand total of 1,103. In the British Empire there are 125 Catholic prelates."

Ravenstein says of the Roman Catholics in Great Britain: "There are now nearly a million Roman Catholics in England and Wales, and these are divided according to their nationality thus: English Roman Catholics, 179,000; foreigners, 52,000; Irish, 732,560. This is one side of the subject; now look at the other. In 1801 the population of Great Britain and Ireland was about fifteen millions and three-quarters, of whom 4,250,000 were Roman Catholics, or twenty-seven per cent. of the whole population. Now the population is nearly thirty-one millions and a half, of whom little more than five millions and a half are Roman Catholics."

The statistical returns of the various Methodist branches in this country show the following results in membership:

| | |
|---|---|
| Methodist Episcopal | 1,580,559 |
| Methodist Episcopal South | 712,765 |
| Colored Methodist Episcopal Church | 80,000 |
| African Methodist Episcopal Church | 200,000 |
| African Methodist Episcopal Zion | 225,000 |
| Evangelical Association | 95,253 |
| United Brethren | 131,850 |
| Methodist Church | 55,183 |
| Methodist Protestant | 54,319 |
| American Wesleyan | 20,000 |
| Free Methodists | 6,000 |
| Primitive Methodists | 2,800 |
| Congregational Methodists | 9,500 |
| Total | 3,173,229 |

The grand total of Methodists throughout the world is 4,189,105 members.

The Bishop of Manchester, recently, in speaking of the stage, said that "while no one deplored more than he did the condition into which the English stage, speaking generally, had fallen, and while he could not regard it, as generally administered, as contributing anything but a very serious element of mischief and deterioration to the morals of the people, he was not prepared to adopt the opinion of some persons, for whom he had a high respect, that it was altogether abominable, irremediable, and past praying for. Remembering what, in the midst of great teachers of morality, the theatre had been supposed capable of accomplishing, and what it had been in Athens, and inasmuch as the theatre and the stage were things that would be always used, he deeply regretted that they were not rescued from their abuses and made to be what they ought to be, instruments for moralizing and improving the people."

A priest named Gildas, of the Monastery of St. Paul Trois Fontaines at Rome, has been experimenting on the *Eucalyptus globulus*, of which many trees have been planted in the Campagna. In a long communication to the Société d' Acclimatation de Paris he says that a decoction made from the leaves possesses valuable properties in cases of fever. This is nothing new. Decoctions and infusions of the leaves of several species of *Eucalyptus* have been used for the last half century, probably longer, by the inhabitants of Australia in cases of fever, and with much good effect.

## EARTHQUAKE OR METEOR?

The Richmond *Whig* of Saturday morning says: "There are some doubts raised as to whether it was an earthquake after all, though the earth did undoubtedly shake most terribly. The Alexandria *Sentinel* informs us that the phenomenon in that city was immediately followed by a very brilliant meteor, which made its appearance in the north-eastern heavens and shot rapidly toward the south, exploding with a loud report when near the horizon. It may be that the first shock experienced here was caused by the explosion of the aerolite, which may have happened near Richmond, as this city seems to have been the focus from which the disturbance radiated; and the second shock may have been either the reaction of the first, or caused by the heavy fragments of the meteor striking the earth. The fact that a gentleman of this city says his room was lighted up as if by a sudden electric flash just before he felt the shock, would seem to go far in confirmation of this theory. Still, there are other phenomena, such as the surging of the waters in the river, and the peculiar and continuous vibrations and undulations of the earth, that cannot be so readily reconciled with the fall of a meteor of any reasonable dimensions. The simultaneous appearance of this meteor and the several shocks, however, is a coincidence quite as remarkable as any of the many that have been noted or mentioned, and ought to be taken into account in the investigation to which the whole matter will be subjected by the scientific mind of the country."

## A DIAMOND RING STOLEN.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* of Saturday says: "There have not been many heavy robberies during the rush of people in the stores this last week. We heard of one yesterday that involved the most severe loss of all. It occurred to Harry R. Smith, jeweler, on Fourth street, the article stolen being a solitaire diamond ring, valued at $500. The thief, a finely-dressed man of remarkably good address, managed to slip this ring out of its box into his pocket while examining diamonds, under the pretext of a desire to purchase, and to slip out of the store before the loss was discovered. The same man called at Duhme's and asked Mr. Galbraith to show him some loose diamonds. Mr. Galbraith politely declined, stating that under the circumstances, with a store full of people, they could not undertake to expose loose diamonds. The man then left. Mr. Galbraith decribes him as a man of superior address and appearance, bearing a remarkably close resemblance to a young business man who is prominent now as one of the candidates for President of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association. He says he did not really suspect the man of being a thief."

## THE MATERIALS.

The Hartford *Post* relates a little story thus: "A little brown-eyed maiden of five summers has a most devoted admirer in a young man of four years. They are constantly together, exchanging visits daily and semi-daily. She came bounding in to see him one cold day last week, her cheeks glowing and eyes sparkling with some new information. The little heart seemed to swell with a keen sense of her feminine superiority as she exclaimed, 'Oh, Harry, don't you wish you were a girl? for boys are made of puppy-dogs' tails and rats and snails, but 'girls are made of sugar and spice and everything nice.' Now don't you wish you were a girl?' she repeated in a most tantalizing manner. Master Harry seemed staggered for a moment and overwhelmed with shame at his inferiority, but he soon collected himself as his masculine sarcasm came to the rescue. 'Oh, pooh, that is not a bit true, Maria Sprague; I don't b'lieve a word of it; its only——only——Thunday-school readin'!' Miss Maria seemed shocked at the young man's want of faith in Sunday-school books, and said no more.

## LOST MASSACHUSETTS FISHERMEN.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Dec. 26.—The annual memorial services commemorative of the fishermen lost during the year were held here this afternoon, the clergymen of the various denominations participating. A collection was taken up for the families of the lost mariners.

# THE SUEZ CANAL.

## ITS FINANCIAL CONDITION.

SUGGESTION ON THE RECENT ENGLISH PURCHASE—UNFRIENDLY CRITICISM ANSWERED—THE PURCHASE AS A PECUNIARY SPECULATION—DRAWBACKS FROM THE PROFITS.

*From the Saturday Review.*

The financial condition of the Suez Canal is, as might be expected, much better understood since general attention has been directed to the subject; but nothing has occurred to raise a doubt as to the expediency of the recent purchase. The most disquieting circumstance which has occurred is the assurance given by Lord Derby to the French Ambassador of his readiness to place the canal under the control of a European Board or Syndicate. It is not impossible that circumstances might render such an arrangement admissible; but there is no reason to surrender in a hurry pretensions which it might be hereafter convenient to enforce. The satisfaction which was generally felt and expressed on the first announcement of the purchase would have been largely qualified if it had been supposed that no separate or exclusive advantage could in any case accrue to England. There could, indeed, be no question of differential dues, or of any other mode of giving a preference to English commercial navigation; but the confidence reposed in Mr. Disraeli was suddenly and largely increased on the assumption that he had secured the country against the transfer of the control of the canal to any rival power. Diplomatic timidity is sometimes the most dangerous form of rashness. Mr. Gladstone always seemed anxious to make foreign powers understand that they could ask no concession which he would hesitate to grant; and the results were the inglorious treaty of Washington and the mortifying abandonment of the Treaty of Paris. In refusing to join the Brussels conference, and on some other occasions, Lord Derby had seemed to appreciate the prudence of a bolder demeanor. In the present instance he can scarcely have seconded with sufficient energy the policy which is attributed to his chief. It would have been enough to explain to foreign Governments that the purchase had been deliberately adopted and finally completed, and that no encroachment would be made by the English Government on any public or private right. The privileges attached to the possession of two-fifths of the shares, and the consequent relation of the purchasing Government to the canal company and to the Khédive, are properly reserved for future investigation and settlement.

The reproaches which have thus far been provoked by the transaction are neither general nor alarming. The newspaper organ of M. Gambetta, under cover of denunciations of English ambition, only directs an ordinary factious attack against the Duke Decazes. No other French party appears to have even pretended that the purchase of the shares was a measure of which France had any reason to complain. One of those semi-official Russian journals which devote themselves to the cultivation of national animosity against England has urged against the purchase elaborate objections, which might perhaps be plausible if they were not founded on misconception or misrepresentation of the facts. The remark that the position of a great power as a shareholder in a joint-stock undertaking is anomalous may perhaps be true; but any embarrassment which may result from the position will concern the English Government and the company alone. The Moscow *Gazette* proceeds to complain that a territorial right has been acquired by purchase without consulting governments which have an independent interest in the balance of power. The writer proceeds to ask, by way of illustration, whether England would recognize the purchase of Constantinople by Russia. The answer is that the English Government has only bought an easement, or a part of an easement, in property which still belongs to the Khédive subject to the sovereign rights of the Porte. The canal and its appendages are held by the company as the London and North-western Railway or the Lyons and Mediterranean Railway belong to their respective proprietors. The state of ownership is only so far affected by the purchase as to combine the proprietary rights of the English Government with political interests which had been long anterior to the purchase. The criticisms of the Moscow *Gazette* have little importance, except as far as they indicate the temper and policy of a section of political society in Russia. A professedly courteous and complimentary article on the same subject in the St. Petersburg *Golos* in substance resembles the invective of the Moscow *Gazette*. Both journals affect to believe that the Suez purchase is a commencement of the partition of Turkey; and both would be justified in their inference if they were also entitled to identify the policy of England with the strange declamations of the *Times*. It is singularly unfortunate that the most powerful of English journals should have wantonly encouraged Russian aggression. There is reason to hope that the maintenance of the canal and the freedom of transit may be permanently secured without any infringement of the Khédive's independent authority. If the expectation should be disappointed, an English Minister who might fail to enforce English rights would deserve, and perhaps would incur, the obsolete penalties of impeachment. His intervention might be an act of war, or it might involve a possible risk of war; but it would be necessary and just, whether a part of the stock of the Canal Company were held by the English nation or by private shareholders. The advantage in this respect of the purchase is that it might tend to reconcile economical interests with political expediency, and that it serves as notice to the rest of the world that the safety of the canal is not a matter of indifference to England. Time will show whether the effect of Mr. Disraeli's bold policy has been impaired by Lord Derby's unnecessary zeal for conciliation.

As a pecuniary speculation, the purchase neither involves a heavy sacrifice nor offers prospects of advantage which would in themselves have justified an exceptional investment of public money. If the interest at five per cent. is regularly paid the English Treasury will gain for nineteen years about £60,000 a year on the transaction. It is scarcely worth while to deal with Lord Sandhurst's alternative plan of converting a great political measure into a vulgar Stock Exchange operation by immediately reselling the shares to M. De Lesseps, or any other purchaser, after cooking them up for the market by a guarantee which would of course increase their value. It is strange that even the author of the scheme should think it possible to secure the English ownership of the shares when they had once been alienated. In support of his project Lord Sandhurst mentions a probable report that Mr. Gladstone once refused an offer of an interest in the canal on grounds of prudence. If the opportunity occurred Mr. Gladstone's decision would not be doubtful. A measure which involved possible risk and which tended to the maintenance of national honor, while it required an immediate outlay of money, could by no possibility have approved itself to Mr. Gladstone's judgment. The statesman who lately deplored the colonization of New-Zealand because it formerly cost England a considerable sum of money would probably have rather seen the Suez Canal in the possession of France than have postponed for a year the investment of a few millions in terminable annuities. It is extremely probable that the purchase may be less profitable than it appears on the face of the contract. If the financial difficulties of Egypt continue, it would not be sound policy to press too hardly on the Khédive. One of the objects of the purchase was to mitigate his embarrassments, which are in some degree due to the oppressive and usurious proceedings of the Canal Company. Under pressure of the Imperial Government of France, the Khédive was compelled to repurchase for large sums concessions which he had made gratuitously to the company. Perhaps he may nevertheless have reason to congratulate himself that he has still a large stake in the undertaking in addition to his reversionary right to the whole.

Another drawback from the profits of the purchase may probably consist in the necessity of extensive repairs and enlargements. In some parts of the canal the greatest depth is confined to a narrow central channel, so that an accident to a single vessel is liable to interrupt the entire trade. Eminent English engineers have often expressed a wish that the undertaking might pass into the hands of their countrymen, not on political grounds, but because the maintenance of the canal can, in their opinion, only be insured by the resources and enterprise of English capitalists. It is, of course, possible that their judgment may have been biased by national prejudice; but they can scarcely have been mistaken in their opinion that the actual and prospective state of the canal is unsatisfactory. If the purchase money produces no return before 1894, or even if the whole amount is finally sunk, the outlay may nevertheless have been advantageously incurred. Land-owners and traders have often found their account in finding capital for a railway which may not have returned a dividend. The English Government owns two-fifths of the share capital of the canal, but English subjects possess seven-tenths of the shipping which passes through it, and perhaps a still larger proportion of the freights. The value of a certain passage for transports and ships of war is not to be estimated in money. Freedom of transit must have been maintained by diplomacy, and in extreme cases by force, if no pecuniary interest had been acquired in the canal itself; but the right of passage over a highway becomes wholly or partially useless if the road itself is not kept in good repair. Whatever may be the voting power acquired by the purchase, there is no doubt that, as a part proprietor, the English Government will have the means of rendering the administration of the canal efficient.

## ARREST OF A BANK PRESIDENT.

A few days ago United States Commissioner Hooper issued a warrant for the arrest of Aaron C. Johnson, President of the National Bank of Fayette County, Ohio, at Washington Court-house, on the charge preferred by one of the stockholders of embezzling a portion of the money and credit of the bank. Mr. Johnson was taken to Cincinnati on Friday, and was arraigned before the Commissioner. He was released on $5,000 bail, to appear before the Commissioner for a preliminary examination on the 6th proximo. The Cincinnati *Commercial* says that the charge against Mr. Johnson is that he appropriated to his own use $10,000 of the bank's property. The exact sum is stated to be considerably larger than that named in the warrant. The general belief is that Mr. Johnson meant no fraud, but used the money in his control for speculation, intending to replace it. His inability to square his accounts led to the discovery of the irregularity. The loss has seriously crippled the bank. Mr. Johnson was arrested by authority of section 5,209 of the United States statutes. The section provides that when a President or other officer of a banking association embezzles or misapplies funds belonging to the association, with intent to injure or defraud the same, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not less than five years nor more than ten. The amount of bail given may be thought to be small, compared with the amount of money alleged to have been embezzled, and the gravity of the punishment provided for the crime, but it seems to be believed that Mr. Johnson will stand and face the matter through. He has a family at Washington Court-house, Ohio, and is there engaged in a manufacturing business.

## A SOUTHERN ANNIVERSARY.

PRELIMINARY ENGAGEMENT TO GEN. JACKSON'S CELEBRATED BATTLE OF JAN. 8.

*From the New-Orleans Picayune, Dec. 23.*

This day is the anniversary of the engagement which in reality saved New-Orleans in the war of 1812, and decided the result of the famous battle of the 8th of January, 1815.

On May 31, 1814, Gen. Jackson was appointed a Major General, and became the recognized chief of the military forces of the United States in the South-west. At that time Florida, although a Spanish province, was occupied by the English, who used it as their own, organizing expeditions at Pensacola against the United States and in aid of the Indians. The Spaniards, for their part, lacked both the power and the inclination to offer any effectual opposition to that violation of neutral territory.

When Gen. Jackson arrived at Mobile he entered into an unavailing correspondence with the Spanish authorities. The English commander continued his preparations at Pensacola for an attack upon Mobile, and the American General resolved to retaliate, if possible, by the capture of that post. His reinforcements, however, failing to reach him in time, he was obliged first to sustain the attack of the enemy. The British fleet assailed Fort Bowyer, on Mobile Point, Sept. 15, aided by a combined force of Indians and marines, but was repulsed with a loss of one ship and seventy-two men. Gen. Coffee at length arriving with the long expected troops, Gen. Jackson, at the head of 3,000 men, moved against Pensacola, and captured it Nov. 6, 1814. On Nov. 11 he was again in Mobile, where he remained until the 22d, expecting a renewed attack. In the meantime he dispatched the greater part of his force to New-Orleans, which city he made his own head-quarters. Dec. 2, 1814. So poor was the state of our defenses that had the enemy moved with celerity nothing could have prevented the city from falling into his hands. On the 16th December they effected a landing and marched to within nine miles of New-Orleans seven days later. Gen. Jackson did not learn of their arrival until 2 P. M. of the same day, 23d December. With that quick prescience characteristic of all great commanders, he determined to take the initiative. Assembling a force numbering in all only 2,131, of whom only 1,800 were actually engaged, he moved to the attack, supported by the United States schooner Carolina. A very hot fight ensued, which would have been decisively in favor of the Americans had not heavy reinforcements reached the British during the night. As it was, the British were rendered so cautious and slow in their movements that Gen. Jackson found time to construct his line of defense and make other necessary preparations. A parallel case in military history is to be found in Gen. McClellan's peninsular campaign, when, landing at Newport News with 130,000 men, he intrenched himself against Magruder, who had only about six thousand men.

This day, then, is the anniversary of the salvation of New-Orleans from the spoliation of a foreign foe. Before the late war it used to be celebrated with military honors, but since the close of that momentous struggle it has been lost sight of amid the multitude of other anniversary occasions.

## FRENCH PRISONERS.

THE MEANS TAKEN TO PREVENT THEIR ESCAPE FROM NEW-CALEDONIA.

The following is the correspondence detailing the precautions taken by the French Government to prevent the escape of its prisoners from New-Caledonia.

LEGATION OF FRANCE IN THE UNITED STATES,  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 15, 1875.

*Mr. Secretary of State:*

The Governor of New-Caledonia has received information to the effect that preparations have been made, in Australia, for an enterprise to facilitate the escape of the prisoners by means of vessels which are to visit the coast of our penal colony. In order to prevent the accomplishment of any such design, Commandant Pritzbuer has taken the following measures, which my Government has instructed me to bring to your Excellency's notice. Whenever a vessel shall approach the north-east coast of the Isle of Pines, either by day or night, the gun-boat stationed in the Bay of Uro shall advance to meet it at once, and shall inform it that, according to the local regulations, it can have no communication with the island until it has been authorized to do so by the territorial commandant, until which time it shall be the duty of the gun-boat to convoy it. In case of a refusal, the gun-boat shall remain on the spot. If the vessel shall cast anchor, and this will be possible only within the territorial waters, the gun-boat shall do the same between it and the shore, and shall watch its movements. It shall seize any boats that may attempt to reach the shore, as likewise any coming from the shore that may attempt to visit the vessel, and it shall not permit the vessel to weigh anchor before having been searched. Finally, if any prisoners shall be found on board, the vessel shall be seized, and the Captain and crew shall be tried according to law. Should these measures prove insufficient, the Governor of New-Caledonia reserves to himself the right absolutely to interdict access to the Isle of Pines, outside of the anchorage of Uro, by virtue of the powers conferred upon him, so that the authorities may order off or seize any vessel that may attempt to enter or stop in the waters of the colony at other points on the coast. I am instructed by the Government to request your Excellency to bring to the knowledge of American shipmasters the precautionary measures which the French authorities have been obliged to adopt for the safe keeping of the prisoners of New-Caledonia.

Be pleased to accept, Mr. Secretary of State, the assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed,) A. BARTHOLDI.

His Excellency HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State, &c.

## BREAKFAST AT MIDNIGHT.

The Bennington (Vt.) *Banner* has this amusing story: "The family of one of our industrious citizens was rather earlier astir than the circumstances would require one night last week. When the clock was wound up, at 9 o'clock in the evening, the spring was tightened too much, and the time-piece stopped about an hour later, when the family had all retired. Friend C.'s mind was unusually full of thoughts on the morrow's business, and so the light of the moon, as its pale rays came through the thin clouds without showing her fair face, induced him to shout to the hired man to arise and kindle the fire, thinking it was near day. The fire was soon burning briskly; the family all astir; breakfast soon on the table; repast over, all began to wonder why more light did not come over the face of the earth. The wonder and astonishment continued unabated for an hour or more longer, and behold 'twas darker than ever. The night being extremely cold not one cared to go and arouse a neighborhood to ascertain the time, but finally the 'host' thought it advisable to do so. Neighbor —— was soon made to answer the summons, and responded to the interrogatives by saying, 'Why, Sir, it is only a little past midnight.' Friend C. marched back to the house and his family soon was in the 'arms of Morpheus' again and continued until morning."

## A RAILROAD'S LEGAL LIABILITY.

Some months ago, as Mr. and Mrs. James H. Woodward were traveling east on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad, a collision occurred, in which the wife was seriously injured. Mr. Woodward brought suit against the company on his own behalf for damages, and at Indianapolis on Thursday the United States Court awarded him $3,200. Judge Drummond in his instruction to the jury told them that the plaintiff was entitled to damages for the loss of his wife's company, for her labor, and for all expenses of doctors and nurses incurred. Mrs. Woodward, who, among other injuries of a serious nature, was hurt in the spine, and is permanently disabled, has a suit for damages against the road for her own sufferings and disability.

## THE BUFFALO EXPRESS.

The Buffalo *Express*, whose office was burned on Sunday morning, Dec. 19, reluctantly struggled along for five days with a half sheet, but on Christmas morning once more delighted its numerous readers with the full sheet of the old size, and beautifully printed from new type. It is now a charm to the eye, and, always enterprising, steadfastly Republican, overcomes such slight drawbacks as the burning of its office. As the publishers say: "If its countenance seems a trifle altered by the scorching and subsequent scouring it has received, its voice is unaltered; it will talk as earnestly and radically as before for the old, old principles of right and justice that fire don't freeze nor change affect. The types are new; they must perish again; but the *Morning Express* outlasts elements and outwears material. So long as it stands true to right it can bid defiance to time."

## KILLED BY HIS OWN CARELESSNESS.

William Hallenkamp, a boy of sixteen years, employed as a messenger at the Public Library in Cincinnati, met with a shocking accident about 10 o'clock Friday morning, which resulted fatally shortly before 5 o'clock that evening. He was on the elevator, and ascended to the third floor of the Library building. Instead of stopping the elevator he stepped off and allowed it to go up still further. On each floor is a door set back about eighteen inches from the hatchway, secured by a bar. The supposition is that the boy, after the elevator had passed toward the fourth floor, was in the act of removing the bar when he fell backward down the hatchway, a distance of forty feet, into the cellar. When found he was unconscious. Dr. Mussey was summoned, and found a fracture of the skull, one leg broken, and serious internal injuries.

# COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

MONDAY, Dec. 27—A. M.

The weekly statement of the Associated Banks, issued from the Clearing-house on Friday last (Saturday having been a legal holiday,) showed an increase in the net reserve of the banks of $354,600, raising the amount held above legal requirements to $7,361,900. The remittances of currency to the interior were reflected in the decrease of $1,198,300 in the legal tender average, but on the other hand the specie item showed a gain of $654,100, while there was a heavy falling off in the deposit line, and hence the increase in the net reserve. While the banks may continue to lose legal-tenders for some little time yet, they will probably make large additions to their specie average, as the Treasury has given notice that the January interest will be paid on and after to-morrow without rebate, and the gold disbursements from other sources will be very large during the coming month. The banks have been contracting their loans for some weeks, and the last statement showed a further reduction of $1,829,000 in this item.

The following shows the condition of the banks on Friday last, compared with the previous statement, and with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

| | Dec. 18. | Dec. 24. | Dec. 26, 1874. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Loans | $265,512,500 | $263,683,500 | $282,665,300 |
| Specie | 16,105,800 | 16,759,900 | 13,397,100 |
| Legal tenders | 41,960,500 | 40,762,200 | 47,163,400 |
| Deposits | 204,236,000 | 200,649,800 | 213,889,600 |
| Circulation | 19,028,600 | 18,950,700 | 24,610,100 |

And the following the relations between the total reserve and total liabilities of the banks:

| | Dec. 18. | Dec. 24. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Specie | $16,105,800 | $16,759,900 | Inc..$654,100 |
| Legal tenders | 41,960,500 | 40,762,200 | Dec..1,198,300 |
| Total reserve | $58,066,300 | $57,522,100 | Dec..$544,200 |
| Res've required agt. deposits | 51,059,000 | 50,160,200 | |
| Excess of res've above legal requirements | 7,007,300 | 7,361,900 | Inc..$354,600 |

The monetary situation during the greater portion of the week was characterized by increased firmness, and the rate for call loans advanced 1-32 ₩ cent. per diem at the Stock Exchange. The banks asked 6@7 ₩ cent., but loaned freely at these rates. The supply of capital at times was considerably in excess of the demand, and transactions were reported as low as 2@4 ₩ cent. on ordinary Stock Exchange collaterals. As has been frequently remarked in these columns of late, the operators for a decline in stocks have taken advantage of the natural effect on the money market of the approaching annual settlements, and established higher rates than the actual condition of affairs warrants. Their manipulations, in view of the fact that call loans have not ruled higher than 1-32 per diem, cannot be said to have been as successful as the promoters of the movement anticipated, and, at the best, the artificial stringency cannot be long maintained, the coming January disbursements insuring an easier market in the early future. The discount market ruled quiet, the demand being chiefly for long dates. Prime names sold at 6 to 8 ₩ cent.

The foreign advices reported the London market for Consols and United States bonds quiet, the changes either way having been comparatively slight. The Bank of England lost bullion steadily, the withdrawals continuing to the close. The decrease for the week ending Wednesday amounted to £607,000 sterling, in addition to which £270,000 was taken out of the bank on balance on Thursday and £155,000 on Friday. There was a brisk demand for sterling bills on London on the part of bankers, and the rates were advanced to $4 86 for 60 days, and to $4 90 for demand. The inquiry was partly caused by the continued importations of Government bonds and coupons about maturing. Subsequently a reduction was made to $4 85½ and $4 89, the delay in the arrival of the January coupons having some effect upon the market. Gold fell off from 113¾ to 112⅞, with a recovery of only ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. in the late dealings. The feeling in the Room was decidedly bearish, owing to the near approach of the January disbursements for interest and dividends and the fall in exchange late in the week. Cash gold was in excessive supply most of the time, and holders paid as much as 6@7 ₩ cent. for carrying.

Government bonds declined ½ to 1⅝ ₩ cent., but partially recovered toward the close. There was a fair degree of activity in railroad bonds, and the leading descriptions were, as a rule, well sustained. The large outpouring of capital at the beginning of the new year will doubtless stimulate fresh purchases for investment, and may result in a higher range of prices for the well established issues. State bonds were noticeable for a sharp decline in Tennessees, which were sold freely on the statements that the January interest would be detaulted. At the close District Columbia 3.65s were firm at an advance.

Speculation at the Stock Exchange early in te week was toward lowerfigures, the apprehensions of a new railroad war having had a tendency to depress the market; but toward the close these fears disappeared and a rally took place in the general list. Lake Shore was the most active stock, large transactions having taken place at 61¼ down to 58 and back to 59¾. Michigan Central declined to 57½, Western Union to 71⅝, Harlem to 129½, Pacific Mail to 38¾, Toledo and Wabash to 2½, North-western to 37⅞, preferred to 54⅛, St. Paul to 33⅝, preferred to 64½, and Hannibal and St. Joseph preferred to 26, but at the close prices showed an advance of ¼ to 1½ ₩ cent. Among express shares United States was strong and advanced to 62.

Owing to the fact of Christmas Day falling on Saturday the foreign commerce returns of the Custom-house will be issued to-day.

COURSE OF MARKET—THE WEEK.

| | Highest. | Lowest. | Closing Saturday, Dec. 26, 1874. |
|---|---|---|---|
| American Gold | 113⅞ | 112⅞ | 111⅞ |
| United States 5s, 1881, coupon | 117¼ | 117 | 113⅝ |
| United States 5-20s, 1867 | 123⅛ | 121⅛ | 121⅞ |
| New-York Central | 104⅜ | 103⅛ | 101 |
| Rock Island | 104⅛ | 103⅝ | 101⅝ |
| Pacific Mail | 39⅛ | 38¾ | 36⅞ |
| St. Paul | 35 | 33⅝ | 36⅝ |
| St. Paul Preferred | 65⅛ | 64½ | 56¾ |
| Lake Shore | 61¼ | 58 | 80⅜ |
| North-western | 38⅞ | 37⅞ | 46¼ |
| Northwestern Preferred | 55¼ | 54⅛ | 60½ |
| Western Union | 74 | 71⅝ | 78¾ |
| Union Pacific | 73 | 72 | 35⅛ |
| Wabash | 4⅛ | 2½ | *23 |
| Delaware, Lack. and West | 120 | 119⅜ | 109⅜ |
| New-Jersey Central | 105⅜ | 104⅛ | 107½ |
| Panama | 126 | 125 | 115 |
| Erie | 15⅞ | 15 | 27⅛ |
| Ohio | 16⅝ | 15⅞ | 30¾ |
| C., C. & I. C. | 4 | 3¾ | 9⅞ |
| Harlem | 131 | 129½ | 127½ |

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS—DEC. 24.

| | Highest. | Lowest. | Closing. Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New-York Central | 104 | 104 | 103¾ | 106 |
| Erie | 15½ | 15¼ | 15⅜ | 15½ |
| Lake Shore | 59⅛ | 58⅞ | 59 | 59⅛ |
| Wabash | 3½ | 3⅜ | 3½ | 3¾ |
| North-western | 38¾ | 38¼ | 38¼ | 38½ |
| North-western, preferred | 55¼ | 54½ | 54⅝ | 54⅞ |
| Rock Island | 104 | 103⅝ | 103¾ | 103⅞ |
| Milwaukee and St. Paul | 34¼ | 33⅞ | 34⅛ | 34¼ |
| Milwaukee and St. P., pref. | 65⅜ | 65 | 65¼ | 65⅜ |
| Del., Lack. and Western | 119⅞ | 119¾ | 119¾ | 120 |
| New-Jersey Central | 105 | 104⅛ | 104¼ | 104½ |
| Michigan Central | 59⅛ | 58¾ | 59 | 59¼ |
| Illinois Central | .. | .. | 97¼ | 97¾ |
| Union Pacific | 72¾ | 72 | 72¾ | .. |
| C., C. and Indiana Central | .. | .. | 3⅛ | 3⅞ |
| Hannibal and St. Joseph | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | 20⅜ |
| Hannibal and St. J., pref. | 26⅛ | 26 | 26 | 26⅛ |
| Ohio and Mississippi | 16 | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | 16 |
| Missouri Pacific | .. | .. | 12 | 12¼ |
| Panama | .. | .. | 125 | 127 |
| Western Union | 72⅞ | 71⅝ | 72⅛ | 72¼ |
| Atlantic and Pacific Tel. | .. | .. | 18 | 19 |
| Pacific Mail | 39⅛ | 38⅞ | 39¼ | 39⅜ |
| Quicksilver | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | 17¼ | 17¾ |
| Adams Express | 101⅛ | 101⅛ | 101¼ | 102¼ |
| Am. Mer. Union Express | 60⅝ | 60⅛ | 60⅝ | 61 |

## BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

Holders of the first mortgage Six per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company are notified that by sending their address to the Committee, at the office of Perkins, Livingston Post & Co., No. 59 Liberty st., a copy of the plan of reorganization will be forwarded to them.

C. L. PERKINS,  
JESSE HOYT,  
L. H. MEYER,  
Committee of First Mortgage Bondholders.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1875.

## HAVANA WEEKLY MARKET.

HAVANA, Dec. 24.—Sugar—The proximity of the holidays has imparted an increased dullness to business; stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 25,500 bxs. and 2,300 hhds.; receipts of the week, 2,300 bxs. and 881 hhds.; exports of the week, 11,000 bxs. and 1,650 hhds., including 10,000 bxs. and all the hhds. to the United States. Bacon, $38@$39 ₩ cwt. Butter—American, in kegs and bbls., $48 ₩ quintal; do. in tins, $78@$80. Hams, $50 ₩ quintal for American sugar-cured. Lard, in kegs, $41@$41 25 ₩ quintal; do. in tins, $48 50@$49 50. Potatoes, $8 25@$9 ₩ bbl. Tallow, $27@$30 ₩ quintal. Wax—Yellow, $15@$15 50 ₩ arroba. Honey, 6 reals ₩ gallon. Onions—American, $14 50@$15 ₩ bbl. Naval Stores nominal. Empty Hogsheads—Last sales of large at $4 50, gold. Lumber—White Pine, $31 50, gold, ₩ M. Shooks nominal; Box, 9 reals; Sugar Hogshead, 17@18 reals; Molasses Hogshead, 22@23 reals. White Navy Beans, 23@23½ reals ₩ arroba. Chewing Tobacco, $54@$56 ₩ quintal. Corn, 9½@10 reals ₩ arroba. Hoops dull, last sales at $50, gold, ₩ M. Freights firm; loading at ports on the north coast of Cuba (outside ports) for the United States ₩ hhd. of Sugar, $3 50@$4; ₩ hhd. of Molasses, $2 25@$2 50. Spanish gold, 212@212½ premium; Exchange active, advancing; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 94@95 premium; short sight, 97@98 premium; 60 days gold, 120@121 premium; short sight, 122@123, premium; on London, 146@147 premium; on Paris, 118@120 premium.

## CINCINNATI HOG MARKET.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 25.—Hogs—Receipts light; market firm; some lots held over for higher prices; common light, $6 50@$6 80; fair to good packing, $6 90@$7 15; choice heavy, $7 20@$7 25.

## COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

*Held by Brady, J.*

Nos.  
64—Bradford vs. Tilton.  
75—Continental Bank vs. Black.  
116—Tetons vs. Bockman.  
123—Meyer vs. Meyer.  
187—Matter of Met. Transit Co.  
188—Same vs. Same.  
202—Matter of Trohman.  
220—Macy vs. Strobel.  
250—Wilson vs. Leuirbeck, &c.

Nos.  
265—Ahern vs. Goodspeed  
266—O'Melia vs. St. Anthony's R. C. T. A. B. Society.  
280—Healy vs. Healy.  
283—Wilson vs. Dudley, &c.  
287—Welsh vs. Schiltz.  
294—Levy vs. Harris.  
295—Musgrave vs. C. and W. Railway Co.  
296—Mason vs. Low, &c.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PARTS I. AND II.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Case on—No. 1247—Sun Printing and Publishing Association vs. Tribune Association.

No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PARTS I. AND II.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

*Held by Larremore, J.*

Case on—No. 1978—O'Gorman vs. Kamak.

No daycalendar.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PARTS I., II., AND III.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.

*Held by Shea, C. J., Alker and McAdam, JJ.*

Non-enumerated motions.  
Covert vs. Luckey.  
Waterbury vs. Hewlett.  
Ceiler et al. vs. The Merchants' Dispatch Transportation Co.  
Rubenstein vs. Levinsky.  
Fearis vs. Hart.  
Feuchtwanger versus Adams.  
Schroeder vs. Ebling.  
Bruns vs. Russak.  
Simon vs. Michael et al.  
White vs. Polhamus.  
Barber vs. Caldwell.  
Haddock et al. vs. Hanlon.  
Same vs. Same.  
Brady vs. Brett.  
Harvey vs. Post et al.  
Delamater et al. vs. Broadnax.  
Enumerated motions.  
Nos.  
1.—Berge vs. Goldman.  
2.—Anderson vs. Reilly.  
3.—Kilbane vs. Bradley.  
4.—Brady vs. Brett.  
5.—Phyfe et al. vs. Taylor.  
6.—Hoag vs. Roberts et al.  
7.—Carpenter vs. Boynton.  
8.—Price vs. Busch.

Nos.  
9—McNaught vs. Byk.  
10—Binn vs. Rothschild.  
11—Harris vs. Morange.  
12—Lowrey vs. Morange.  
13—Rubenstein vs. Levinsky.  
14—Hanger et al. vs. Bernstein.  
15—Michael et al. vs. Cahill et al.  
16—Frank vs. Frank.  
17—Mayer et al. vs. Quinnell  
18—Pompilley vs. Connor et al.  
19—Haskell vs. Connor et al.  
20—The Sun Printing & Pub. Co. vs. Conklin et al.  
21—Church vs. The Mayor &c.  
22—Moss vs. Bedell.  
23—Linkert vs. Shiels.  
24—Morris vs. Josephs.  
25—Rathbun et al. vs. The Citizens' Steamboat Co. of Troy.  
26—Lowe vs. Hutchins.  
27—Eastman et al. vs. Fuller et al.  
28—Smith et al. vs. Juengling.  
29—Cluett et al. vs. Aronson.

## OHIO FINANCES.

The annual report of Auditor James Williams, of Ohio, gives some interesting figures, which are thus grouped by the Cleveland *Leader*: "The balance in the Treasury at the close of the fiscal year of 1874, to the credit of the several funds, was $812,397 19. The receipts into the Treasury for the year, including balances and transfers, were $6,467,263 42; disbursements for all purposes, including transfers of $329,674 20, were $5,037,484 90, leaving a total balance in the Treasury, Nov. 15, 1875, $1,429,778 52. Against this balance there are outstanding warrants drawn by the Auditor and not redeemed by the Treasurer amounting to $79,923 67, and balances subject to draft amounting to $1,349,854 85.

The public funded debt of the State on the 15th of November, 1874, was $7,988,205 30. The redemptions during the year were $38,285 18. The net debt in counties Sept. 1, 1875, was $3,044,578 90. Net debts in cities of the first and second class, $20,250,729 11; of incorporated villages, $931,362 64; of separate school districts, $1,507,953 43. Total indebtedness of counties, townships, cities, villages, &c., $25,057,588 21, showing an increase of the same over last year of $4,071,580 85. The receipts for the coming year, including the balances in the Treasury, are estimated at $6,619,293 52. The disbursements for the year are estimated at $6,462,700 02. The total taxable valuation of property in the State for 1874 was $1,580,370,324. The taxes levied in 1874, and receivable in 1875, upon this basis of valuation were: For State purposes, $5,050,357 42; for county, city, town, village and local taxes, for schools, &c., $15,748,079 57. Total county and local taxation, $21,786,829 35. Total levies for all purposes in 1875, including delinquencies, $27,614,729 16. The value of all real and personal estate of Ohio, according to the tax duplicate of 1875, is $1,598,575,862. This increase in valuation of material wealth, in spite of hard times, indicates prosperity as well as care and efficiency in the collection of the revenue. It seems that the aggregate value of real estate in cities and villages augmented over $11,000,000 last year, while in the county it diminished in the sum of $525,214. During the same period the value of personal property was augmented $7,539,230. The taxes to be collected for 1876 are: For State purposes, $4,948,995 19; for county purposes, $6,659,467 58; for township, city, school, and special taxes, $16,344,508 60. Total levies for all purposes, including delinquencies, $28,893,182 37.

## THE SULTAN'S EXTRAVAGANCE.

The Sultan of Turkey is the most expensive monarch in the world. Perhaps the Court of Solomon afforded some precedent for the scale of his luxury, but it certainly has no more modern parallel. His servants at the palace number 5,500, the kitchen employing 500, the stables 400, the menagerie 200, and other items accordingly. The menagerie is a special hobby of the Sultan's, and it is one of the most remarkable collections in the world. He pays it daily visits, and every man-of-war that visits foreign ports brings accessions of new beasts. The Sultan's wives and concubines number 1,200, 500 more than Solomon's family. Wealthy Mohammedans, whenever they purchase a specially beautiful slave, send her with their compliments to the Sultan, and he never refuses. To take care of this harem are fifty doctors, 150 eunuchs and 100 messengers. Seven thousand persons are daily fed in the palace, and the table alone costs $2,500,000 yearly. The harem requires nearly a million dollars yearly to keep it up. The total expenses of the Sultan for these and other purposes are $8,000,000 a year. And meantime famine stalks abroad throughout Turkey, the slaving peasants are rising in bloody rebellion against the cormorant tax-gatherers, and the Empire is falling to pieces.

## AN INFANT ATTACKED BY A CAT.

A correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch* says that on the 18th inst., as Mr. Daniel Jones' family, in James City, Va., was breakfasting in the kitchen, about twenty-five yards from the main dwelling, one of his daughters went to look after Mrs. Fanny Linman's baby, three weeks old, that that had been left snugly covered up and stowed away in the enjoyment of his usual morning's nap. The little infant was found screaming convulsively and covered with blood. A pet cat, that had evidently run at the sound of footsteps, was found under the bed, blood being upon his throat and fore legs. Two thoughts at the same time occupied the minds of all present—one to care for the baby, the other to go for the cat. The cat order was promptly obeyed: "Off with his head." The baby, being washed, presented a ghastly sight. One arm, shoulder, face, eye, and one side of the head were terribly scratched, and the skin upon the head so torn and lifted as to expose the skull. Dr. Hankins was called in, and the little fellow is now doing well, with prospects of recovery.

## A CENTENNIAL ORATOR.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says that Mr. R. A. Brock, of that city, has accepted an invitation from the "Committee on the Restoration of Independence Hall," Philadelphia, to be present on the occasion of the commemorative ceremonies to take place therein on the 2d of July, 1876, when historical writers from the various States in the Union are expected to be present as representatives of their homes. Mr. Brock has been designated to contribute a biographical sketch of the patriot statesman, Richard Henry Lee, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, from Virginia, the sketch to be deposited with others of like nature among the archives of the National Museum.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 27, 1875.

## AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR—Mr. Lawrence Barrett, Mr. F. C. Bangs, Mr. E. L. Davenport.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN—Mr. H. J. Montague, John Gilbert, Miss Ada Dyas.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—PIQUE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—WILLIAM TELL, (German Opera)—Mr. Theodore Wachtel.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—ROSE MICHEL—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., John Parselle, Miss Rose Eytinge.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN—CURIOSITIES on Exhibition.

PARK THEATRE.—CRUCIBLE—Mr. A. O. Hall, Mr. C. T. Parsloe, Mr. J. W. Brutone, Miss Constance Leigh.

COLOSSEUM.—GRAND SPECTACLE DIORAMA of the Prussian Siege of Paris. Afternoon and evening.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—HENRY V.—Mr. George Rignold, Mr. C. B. Bishop, Miss M. Brabrook.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Mr. J. Nash, Mr. L. Schoolcraft, Mr. Charles White.

STEINWAY HALL.—THE MESSIAH, (Oratorio)—New-York Oratorio Society and Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

CHICKERING HALL.—PIANO CONCERT—Dr. Hans Von Bülow, Mr. Richard Hoffman.

EAGLE THEATRE.—HARLEQUIN: DEMON STATUE, (Pantomime and Transformation).

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Birch, Wambold, Backus.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Tony Pastor.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—NIMBLE NIP—(Christmas Pantomime.)

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Democratic House of Representatives, irritated and disgusted at the manner in which the Administration has led the way in investigating and prosecuting fraud, is eager to interfere with the work of the latter. What it expects to gain by such a policy we cannot see. The people are perfectly capable of judging what the whisky prosecutions amount to. They know that there is no sham or pretense about them, and that they go on steadily in spite of all the absurd and malicious rumors started to impede and embarrass them. The latest attempt to enlist the House in an investigation of the course of the Secretary of the Treasury is, we must say, simply stupid. If the Democrats wish to ruin themselves at one stroke, let them begin by trying to bring into discredit the man who of all others at the present moment most conspicuously enjoys the confidence of the country. Narrow Republican partisans might like to see such a proceeding; but no man who has a decent regard for the success of honest government could fail to disapprove of it.

An interesting array of statistics and facts will be found in the annual report of the Police Justices of this City, which has just been prepared by a committee of the board, and is printed in full in THE TIMES to-day. Although there are some variations in the returns, as compared with those of last year, the general statement does not essentially differ from that made for 1874. For example, there is a decrease in cases brought before the courts equal to about three and a half per cent. But there is an increase in the number of persons held which amounts to more than six per cent. The total number of cases disposed of by the Police Courts is 84,399, of which more than two-thirds were those of males. The number of arrests is about one to twelve of the entire population of the City. Of these, arrests on charge of grand larceny are, as usual, largely in preponderance among the felonies, being 1,537 all told. Burglary comes next in order of numbers, and larceny from the person ranks third, while felonious assault is fourth. Of this last-named offense it should be noted that the number of cases—514—is very large. It is equivalent to one assault to about each two thousand of the inhabitants; and in each case there was a manifest intention to take life or commit serious bodily harm.

Philanthropists and students of social science will alike be drawn to the examination of such a compact report as this of the crimes committed in a great city. The Board of Police Justices very properly point to intoxication as one of the most fruitful causes of the offenses brought under their notice. During the year 36,091 persons were charged with drunkenness, of whom 24,786 were males and 11,305 were females. Many of these were habitual offenders, known as "repeaters" or "revolvers." The frequency with which these persons reappear very naturally suggests that an imprisonment of only ten days is not enough. The same may be said of an offense directly connected with the above-named—violation of the Excise law. The number arraigned on this charge during the year was nearly two thousand, and a great majority of these were continuous, or habitual, offenders. It would appear, however, that the law is more rigidly enforced than formerly, as the number of arrests and the number held for trial have both increased during the year.

The London *Times* protests against the present method of "keeping up" Christmas, and declares that it recalls a pagan saturnalia rather than a Christian festival. It is a very just complaint, and it arises from the fact which was forcibly brought out in the Christmas sermon preached by Dr. DIX, at Trinity Church, and reported by us yesterday—the fact, namely, that the religious associations of the day are too commonly forgotten. In old times the merry-making was reserved for the day before or the day after Christmas, and at any rate the early part of the day was observed even more closely than Sunday. Mr. DICKENS, however, came along with his lackadaisical pictures of Trotty Vecks, Old Scrooges, Tiny Tims, and all the rest of them, and proved to the satisfaction of the public that any man who did not eat and drink twice as much as was good for him on Christmas Day, and make everybody around him do likewise, was a miserable curmudgeon, who deserved to die in a ditch. Who would refuse a poor man a glass of rum or whisky on Christmas Day? Nobody but a wretched skinflint. And so, of course, the poor man gets his glass—gets it more than once or twice; and the effect of it is that intoxication widely prevails, and that the newspaper columns are adorned with the accounts of two or three murders. As Dr. DIX justly reminds us, "when the sacred seasons of the Church degenerate into mere occasions of social amusement and rejoicing, their prime object is defeated, their value gone." If the lesson passes unheeded elsewhere, it will make itself felt in the Police Courts about this time.

It is quite likely that the present disturbances on the north-western boundary of Mexico are logically connected with those on the Rio Grande. For various reasons the marauders who cross over into Texas have escaped without serious punishment. This seems to have encouraged the disorderly population of Sonora and Lower California to make incursions into Arizona and California. But Sonora is such a howling wilderness, and the settlements on the American side of the boundary are so sparse, not much encouragement there exists for a predatory warfare. The American Territory lying north of Lower California, however, is rich and well stocked. The flourishing seaport of San Diego is only twelve miles from the border line, and the intervening country is dotted with ranches. One can imagine the rage of the settlers along the line upon finding that Mexican bandits are scouring their country for purposes of plunder. Several men have been killed while defending their property, and the region is represented as being in a state of great excitement. The local authorities on the Mexican side of the boundary are not able to prevent these excursions, and the Americans demand the protection of the United States Army. A small force has been sent to Campo, near the boundary, with orders to arrest the bandits. There is no robber chief like CORTINA at the head of the Mexican parties, but thus far the brigands have committed many depredations, and have eluded pursuit.

The reappearance at Washington of Gen. BUTLER as attorney for JOHN D. SANBORN, in prosecuting a claim against the Treasury Department, is one of the curious incidents of the current season. It might be supposed that this famous pair—or shall we say firm?—had been sufficiently exposed to general contempt, on account of their previous connection with the Treasury, to induce them to earn a living independently of the Government. It is pleasant to know, however, that their reception at the Treasury Department is not quite so cordial as it once was, and that their application is undergoing a rigorous examination, which will secure the Government from paying any money that is not strictly due.

## HOW THE COMMITTEES WILL WORK.

It is quite clear from the composition of those of Mr. KERR's committees which have to do with the financial interests of the country that the Speaker felt the necessity of erecting some barrier to the destructive tendencies of his party in the House, and equally clear that he has only partially succeeded. It is well understood that the business of the House is almost absolutely determined in committee. There are occasions, of course, when the lobby overrides a committee, or when a fit of temper or a strong impulse of personal greed induces the House to "take the bit in its teeth" and go its own way in spite of committees. Some of the worst things the House has ever done, and some of the best also, have been done over the heads of committees. But in the main the session's work is determined by the select bodies, named by the Speaker, to which its various branches are referred.

The most important committees for this year are those on Ways and Means, on Appropriations, on Banking and Currency, and on the Pacific Railroad. All but the last-named of these committees have been made up by Mr. KERR in such a way as to interpose every practicable defense against the schemes with which the House will be plagued from all sections of the Democracy. Mr. MORRISON, the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, is an obscure man, but he is an intimate friend of the Speaker, and he will undoubtedly do what he can to forward that gentleman's views. In this he will have help from the remainder of the Democratic members, with possibly one exception. Mr. FERNANDO WOOD will do nothing from love of Mr. KERR, and if he co-operates with Mr. MORRISON it will only be because he does not care to give comfort to the "wild-men" of his party. The Republican members, except Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, have also been chosen in a way to reinforce the Speaker's section of the House against the schemers, who are undoubtedly the numerical majority of the Democrats. The Committee on Appropriations is made up, as far as concerns the Democrats, of an active and capable leader, RANDALL, and an equally active and capable second, HOLMAN, with five very weak Democrat associates. Here, again, however, the Speaker has chosen in Messrs. WHEELER, HALE, and FOSTER three of the strongest Republicans of the House, who, with Mr. WALDRON, of Michigan, will act in the interest of economy. The Committee on Banking and Currency consists of an ornamental Chairman, Mr. COX, of New-York, a half-dozen unknown Democrats, and four Republicans, led by TOWNSEND, of Pennsylvania, who, if we recollect rightly, is a paper-money man, and with KASSON, of Iowa, as the only really able and practical legislator on the list.

All these committees, it will be seen, are made up for negative not for positive work. They are intended as obstructions, and will be industriously engaged, for the most of the session, in doing nothing and in preventing anything from being done by the House. They may possibly cut down expenditures somewhat, though this is doubtful; and, if they do, it is still more doubtful whether they will get their reductions through the House. It will be found that every specific reduction will have its foes, and these will combine with each other, and with those who require votes for other schemes; and even if the committees recommend serious changes in expenditure they will encounter an amount of "log-rolling" that may easily prove fatal to them. The committees may also try to renew the tax on tea and coffee, and to reduce other taxes, but here again they will be engaged in rolling a stone up the hill which may very likely get loosened from their grasp, and leave their labor in vain when they come before the House. There is no reason to suppose that any considerable modification of the tax laws will be accomplished this year.

As regards specie payments, all the committees we have named are made up to prevent the inflationists from repealing the law of 1875, or trying to abolish the national banks, or to weaken the Treasury in any way. But it is probable that this work of prevention is the utmost that can be expected from the committees, and if they succeed in bringing that about it will only be by a combination of good luck with good management, and no small amount of each at that. The inflationists among the Democrats are rampant, and the Speaker has left them one opportunity which they will not be slow to improve.

This is the chance of trading votes with the supporters of the various Pacific Railroad projects. We have designated the Pacific Railroad Committee as one of the four of most importance in the House. Its Chairman is Mr. LAMAR, of Mississippi, whose first important vote this session was against the resolution condemning subsidies. The majority of his committee is reported to be, and probably is, in sympathy with him on this subject, and the chances for the trans-continental railway jobs in the House are a hundred per cent. better than they would be if the committees were made up of men opposed to such projects. The supporters of these measures are, for the most part, men who will get votes for them in any way they can, and we shall not be at all surprised to see not only the Texas-Pacific but other schemes pushed through the House by combinations which may also carry some of the measures of the inflationists. We repeat, therefore, that, looking at the committees with a view to the practical working of the elements which are known to exist in the House, it is plain that, with all his care, the Speaker has by no means succeeded in rendering his party harmless. Nor could he reasonably be expected to do so. The people will find out before next June that the election of a House like the present, from a fit of ill-temper with the party in power, is an expensive indulgence.

## PUBLIC NUISANCES.

To behave one's self before folks is an injunction as old as the date of self-respect and respect for others. Nor shall we affect to believe that the conduct which it enjoins will ever become obsolete. The necessity which decorum obeys is too essential a part of our nature to be ever entirely set at naught. But it may be forgotten for a time, and with some thoughtless persons it appears to have fallen into temporary disuse. At concerts, operas, and lectures the practice of talking aloud is growing more and more common. We receive about a dozen letters of complaint on the subject every day. It will be remembered that last season Mr. THOMAS boldly rebuked certain minor members of the diplomatic corps at Washington, by stopping his orchestra in full career, and refusing to go on while their gabble was continued. The expressions of hearty approval which this unusual step called forth from the press and from private correspondents all over the country, showed that the general feeling is right upon this point. But the offenders seem to be incorrigible. The offense has been repeated too often since that time, in a greater or less degree; and recently in Brooklyn in a very flagrant manner, also at one of Mr. THOMAS' performances. It was during the "Funeral March" of BEETHOVEN's Heroic Symphony. At the close of the movement, when the stringed instruments are whispering and sobbing the broken phrases of the solemn and tender theme with which this sublime composition opens and closes, when the composer himself seems to stand hushed and trembling before the great emotion which he has called up, when a silence almost as of death falls upon a great assembly, and every one whose soul is in the least attuned to music breathes half-breaths until the last note is uttered, a knot of people in a private box talked and laughed together so that they could be heard over the whole house. Mr. THOMAS looked at them as if he could have slain them with a blow of his baton, and like glances were shot at them from many of those in the house whom they were offending and robbing.

A more characteristic instance of the same selfishness occurred at the last concert of the New-York Quartet at Chickering Hall. It would seem that when four such artists as MOLLENHAUER, SCHWARZ, MATZKA, and BERGNER were giving a rarely perfect and touching expression to the best thoughts of MOZART and BEETHOOVEN, every person who had had the sense to come to hear them would also have had the grace to hear them in becoming silence. But no; some persons whom old PEPYS would have called she-creatures, and who would be highly offended if they were called other than ladies, marred the enjoyment of others by setting up their strident whispers against one of the loveliest expressions of MOZART's sense of beauty. A lady near them uttered a soft involuntary *ssh*, and the result is worthy of remark. Were they abashed? Did they shrink within themselves, ashamed of what might have been regarded as their thoughtlessness, and sorry that they had disturbed the enjoyment of those around them? Far from it. On the contrary, soon after one of them wrote upon the back of a programme and tossed toward the lady who had uttered the proper and very mild rebuke the following note, which has been forwarded to us, and which strikes us as being a gem in its way:

> MADAM: When you are away from home you should try and forget your duties as a school-marm: but if it is impossible for you so to do, then direct your attention to quieting your companions and not strangers.
> Yours affectionately.

Manifestly the writer of this thought that it was very "smart." It is, as we have already remarked, characteristic and significant. There is a class of persons, not small if not very large, with whom to be "smart" in their selfish disregard of the comfort and happiness of others seems to be an object of high endeavor. Decorum, self-restraint, and the doing as they would be done by, they set at naught. Their object is to assert themselves in some emphatic way or other; to do as they like, regardless of what others like; to have their "good time" at all hazards, and to ride over other people so long as they do not break bones and put themselves within reach of the law. And a characteristic trait of their conduct is its effrontery, its shamelessness. They offend you, and then look in your face with an expression that says, "What are you going to do about it?" They are of no particular condition in life; they are found everywhere—in church as well as in the concert-room and the theatre; in the street, where very often they drive a cart or a trotting-wagon; in cars, in omnibuses, and in drawing-rooms.

A keen satirist of our society has described a typical young lady as looking at you with an expression which said, "slap-your-face-for-two-cents." Unhappily, the description is true. We have all met that young lady, although we may not have the honor of her acquaintance. She may be handsome, and she doubtless is very smart; but she is not very lovely, except, perhaps, in the eyes of some corresponding he-creature, to whom, however, we wish no severer discipline and no sorer punishment than to pass his life with her in domestic privacy. Her terms for slapping his face, either actually or metaphorically, he would probably find, to his cost, would be somewhat higher than the novelist has rated them, but she would fulfill the promise of her face. Perhaps she was the writer of the admirable missive that we have given a publicity greater than she intended it to have. Certainly it is quite in her style. And a very bad style it is; one which is the exponent of a nature at once hard, frivolous, and selfish; one to the repression of which all possible influences should be brought to bear.

## A MODERN ENCHANTER.

Three cities are contending for the possession of the body of Dr. STROUSBERG, some particulars of whose career have lately been published in THE TIMES. Not that the mortal frame of this distinguished swindler has any special value, except to himself, but because Prussia, Russia, and Austria may punish him, is he so much desired. At present, Moscow has STROUSBERG safely in prison. Prague and Berlin wait to pounce upon him, and the cable has informed us of the legal steps taken to secure him, with as much particularity as though he were a Persian monarch whom rival kingdoms desire to honor. In his day, however, STROUSBERG has played a grand part in the world, and some of the royal courts of Eastern Europe have regarded him as a very great man, indeed. The story of his life, minutely told, would read like a chapter out of *The Arabian Nights*. He was born poor, he lived in great wealth, he is shut up in a debtors' prison. His career has been short, but meteoric in brilliancy. While yet in middle life he can boast of having controlled millions of money, of rising from poverty to affluence, and of having run the whole round of material pleasure. Born in Poland, of Hebrew parentage, and learning the rudiments of business in England, STROUSBERG was over thirty years of age before he made any noise in the world. A few years ago, while living in Berlin as an agent for a London life insurance company, he had the good luck to win the confidence of Mr. BRASSEY, the English railway contractor, who was building some roads in Prussia. STROUSBERG, who had been about the stock exchanges of the world long enough to master the machinery of borrowing or otherwise "raising" money, now had a first-rate opportunity of studying the business in which he afterward cut such a figure. He spoke several modern languages, was alert, enterprising, and of good address. He won the English capitalist's confidence, and, to his credit be it said, he did not abuse it.

Here was a good beginning for a smart young man who wanted to rise in the world. But STROUSBERG wanted to rise very high, and by more rapid stages than those which ordinary business habits permit. He struck out for himself after having made a little money in BRASSEY's service. At first he took railway contracts, on which he borrowed money. Then he established mills for the manufacture of iron rails; and from this he naturally drifted into mining for iron and coal. Gradually, all these enterprises expanded enormously. Mining, manufacturing, and railway-building require a great deal of money, but this sharp ex-agent managed to borrow. He formed companies, which he usually controlled, and with these he bought mines in Russia, Hungary, Bohemia, and Transylvania. Factories were established in several Kingdoms, and when a railway was wanted to connect his works with shipping points, or his mines with other lines of transportation, he waved his hand, and the thing was done. He owned a castle near Prague, a splendid seat at Berlin, and villas and mansions in other parts of the world. He traveled, *en prince*, in railway carriages of gorgeous splendor and attended by a retinue of servants, secretaries, and business agents. The stories of his wealth were fabulous, and the descriptions of his luxury rivaled the affluent diction in which we are told of the magnificence of the Count of Monte Cristo.

But, with so many irons in the fire, some of them must needs be neglected. The waste and damage consequent upon such a vast series of enterprises, intrusted to hired servants, was something enormous. His railways were shabbily built, his mines were worked without profit, and his factories were often run at a loss. He managed to keep them all going, and for a while, at least, he gave employment to thousands of men. It was natural enough that he should be regarded as a sort of industrial benefactor. Few thought it worth while to inquire how these schemes were conducted. The crash came at last. STROUSBERG had borrowed of every man and of every money-lending institution that would give him credit. The villagers about his factories, the peasants in his fields, and the workmen in his employment trusted in him, and lent him their savings. Nothing was too small to slip through his net. Great banking institutions placed millions to his credit. His audacity was magnificent, and his dash bewildered even those most cautious and conservative of men, the capitalists. There must be a sudden end to such a career. STROUSBERG's paper fell due, and was renewed so many times that the bankers grew wary of him. Small loans could not sustain him, and the real property which he had accumulated was covered with layers of mortgages.

When the fabric of his wealth finally tumbled, this mighty enchanter had thirty dollars in his pocket. One after another his enterprises collapsed; his credit was gone, his projected works of public improvement were stopped in mid-air, and the modern Aladdin was clapped into prison. Suits for borrowed money, complaints and charges of fraud, swindling, and false pretenses followed the penniless adventurer into jail; and several Governments cried out for the privilege of punishing him in their own way. Into the gloom of his final disaster came the light of a single ray. His wife, a devoted woman, sold her jewels and all her own possessions to help him, and, poor as she was when she married him in the days of his honest poverty, went to him where he was confined in Moscow. If such a career as STROUSBERG's has any attractions for other men, it must be because they do not consider its ignominious end. It was not possible that STROUSBERG should make and keep an enormous fortune from nothing. For a while he seemed to prosper. His prosperity was wholly fictitious. At no time was he actually solvent. The foundations of his house were in the quicksands.

## VESUVIUS.

After a brief nap of three years, Vesuvius is again uneasily stirring, as though remorseful dreams of Pompeii and Herculaneum disturbed its rest. A Professor, who inhabits a precarious signal-station on the mountain, announces with much delight that this uneasiness presages an eruption. He is considered to be an expert in volcanoes, and the Neapolitan public, having unlimited confidence in his predictions, is taking its china down from the shelves, and tying its plaster saints securely in their niches, by way of preparation for any slight tremors that may occur. Prof. PALMIERI certainly pursues his labors in a way which challenges our respect. He does not quietly tell us that "clear and cloudy weather" is at hand, or talk about "areas of low barometer in the region of the Central African lakes," and "probable warm or chilly weather along the coast." His business is earthquakes and eruptions, and he confines himself to them. By the aid of an instrument of his own invention—the "seismograph"—he can infallibly tell whenever an earthquake shakes his crockery about his ears. If he suddenly finds himself involuntarily trying to stand on his head, and perceives his furniture rushing violently across the floor, he at once brings out his "seismograph," studies it attentively for a few moments, and then announces with calm confidence that an earthquake is in progress. The "seismograph" has recently informed him of the occurrence of several earthquakes, of more or less vigor, and as earthquakes always precede an eruption of Vesuvius, he has no hesitation in assuring the public that an eruption is at hand.

It is a well-known fact that nothing more thoroughly delights the Neapolitans than an eruption of their beloved mountain. Ordinarily a volcano inspires men with awe and terror. Vesuvius, on the contrary, is probably the most popular mountain in existence. This is doubtless due to its discretion in never injuring the City of Naples. To be sure, it is addicted to annihilating the small villages that nestle at its base, but like a well-trained dog, it never attacks its master, however fiercely it may attack strangers. When, therefore, Vesuvius shakes itself and announces that it is wide awake and ready for business, the Neapolitans, serenely conscious that whoever else may be hurt they are safe enough, immediately raise the price of board, and gleefully prepare themselves to make financial hay while the volcano shines on sightseeing tourists. Beyond an occasional and trifling shock of earthquake, the volcano in no way interferes with Naples, while on the other hand it attracts so many visitors that it is really of more value to the Neapolitans than their magnificent harbor, or their succulent maccaroni.

But the city that allows itself to be too familiar with volcanoes is pretty sure sooner or later to regret its rashness. The Neapolitans may fancy that Vesuvius is too thoroughly tame, and altogether too intelligent, to hurt them, but some day the mountain, in a moment of extreme excitement, will shake Naples into chaos, and then bury it under a tidal wave, or a shower of ashes. Naples is in the very centre of a volcanic region. South of it is Vesuvius. Westward, on the Island of Ischia, is Monte Eporneo, and northward is Monte Nuovo, which was thrown up almost in a single night. That Naples has so long enjoyed nearly absolute immunity from disastrous earthquakes or eruption, is a matter of surprise. It cannot count upon the permanence of such good fortune, and it is only reasonable to suppose that however long the catastrophe may be delayed, the fate of Lisbon will ultimately overtake the city that is now so joyfully hailing the prospect of another display of its volcano's exuberant vitality.

## NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

New-Hampshire presents the spectacle of a State that has outgrown her Constitution. That document has been little changed since its adoption in 1792. It was an excellent Constitution in the day of New-Hampshire's infancy, but by no means meets the demands of a modern political community. Other States, as they have grown up, have broken from the constitutional apron-string, but New-Hampshire has not. She is to-day just where the pious makers of her Constitution tied her eighty-three years ago. There has been but one constitutional convention, which was held in 1851, and the only change from the original draft of the Constitution was in dropping out a dead-letter clause prescribing property qualifications for certain officers, Governor, Senators, and members of the House of Representatives. It is now proposed by the intelligent men of New-Hampshire that the Constitution be revised, and at the election in March the people will be asked if there is need of revision.

The answer will probably be yes, for both parties are united in the conviction that changes are sorely needed, and there will be a convention provided by the Legislature, which will propose amendments for the approval of the people. The principal work of the convention has been mapped out for years, the need of revision in certain directions having been felt for over a quarter of a century. Of chief importance is the reduction of the House of Representatives, and the enlargement of the Senate. The New-Hampshire House is the largest legislative body in America, numbering 385 members when full. It needs to be cut down one-half at least, while the Senate, numbering only twelve, should be doubled. The House is unwieldy and expensive, the Senate is inadequate in numbers for the duties imposed upon it, and has not the dignity it ought to have, and which a larger body would possess. The basis of representation also needs changing. The present basis is ratable polls, and unscrupulous politicians will always find ways to commit fraud and secure illegal representation until population determined by census, taken at regular intervals, is made the basis. A very important amendment will be introduced to impose a constitutional check upon the power of incurring municipal indebtedness. There has been a wanton abuse of this power, particularly in the granting of railroad subsidies, and there are several cities and towns that have to mourn their folly in this direction. A biennial election of Governor, and a biennial session of the Legislature are talked of, but it is feared that the latter will not get the approval of the people. It is a waste of money for a small, quiet State like New-Hampshire to indulge in a yearly session of the Legislature. It certainly would seem an easy matter to legislate for two years in advance instead of one. And considering the partisan legislation that is likely to be enacted in so close a State, it would be better for the Legislature to convene with even longer intervals.

There is at present a clause in the Constitution which prescribes that the Governor, Senators, and members of the House shall be Protestants. It is a dead-letter article which ought to have been struck out simultaneously with the property qualification. It was only the narrowest kind of prejudice that prevented this being done—a prejudice which, it is believed, was not born in the present generation. A change in the time of holding the election is also suggested, and is advisable, notably for the reasons that the bad weather of March keeps voters at home, and because if the change is not made, there will have to be two elections each year—the State election in March, and the Congressional election in November. The great reason that all these things have not previously been done lies in the present laborious method of constitutional amendment. It is proposed to change this method for one that, while it will be eminently conservative, will also have the merit of working as rapidly as is consistent with the first condition.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### LOCAL NOTES.

"Julius Cæsar" will be brought out to-night, at Booth's.

Mr. F. S. Chanfrau performs in "The Ticket of Leave Man," at Wood's Museum, to-night.

"The Romance of a Poor Young Man" will be acted at Wallack's Theatre, this evening.

"William Tell" will be given at the Academy of Music, to-night, with Herr Wachtel as *Arnold*.

The first of the second series of Von Bülow concerts, at Chickering Hall, may be attended this evening.

The new pantomime of "Harlequin, the Demon Statue," will this evening be produced at the Eagle Theatre.

The Oratorio Society of New-York, in conjunction with Mr. Thomas' orchestra, will interpret "The Messiah" at Steinway Hall, this evening.

### GOSSIP FROM ABROAD.

M. Lefébure-Wély, the French organist and composer, is dead.

Herr Wilhelmj is to appear at the Pasdeloup Concerts of Jan. 9 and 16.

Mr. Alfred Wigan denies the report that he is about to return to the stage.

Charles Morza, a composer of some merit, is dead, at the age of seventy-five.

Mr. Evelyn Bellew, son of the late Mr. J. M. Bellew, is about to make his debut in London as a reader.

The Italian opera performances at the Salle Ventadour collapsed after the first performance of "Rigoletto."

Stephen Heller has been decorated by the King of Spain with the Cross of Knight of the Order of Charles III.

Mme. Krauss and Herr Wieniawski are to appear at the concert which will inaugurate the new Bourse, at Brussels.

The statuary M. Dumont has presented to the museum of the Paris Conservatoire is an old *flute à bec*, made of a single piece of white marble.

Signor Nicolini has had a great success in "Aïda," at St. Petersburg, and was recalled once. Rather a distinguished honor, in these days of 1,500 recalls.

A new symphony by Gernsheim, produced under the composer's direction at the sixth Gewandhaus Concert, is stated to be coldly and laboriously written, and obtained very little success.

M. Vizentini has recently gone to Belgium for a few days, with the object of recruiting artists for the future Théâtre Lyrique. On his return to Paris he will arrange for the representation of the "Statue" of Reyer.

"La Halte du Roi," an opera, by M. Adrien Boieldieu, son of the great composer, will be performed at the Boieldieu Centenary Fêtes, at Rouen.

The Jubilee Singers are at present fulfilling a round of engagements in the north of England, and on Monday morning they sang at Chester, having in the afternoon been most hospitably entertained at Hawarden Castle by Mr. Gladstone.

Signor Gardini has settled his disputes with the municipality of Venice. He gets the Fenice rent free and £252 15s. as subvention, and will produce Rossi's "La Contessa di Mons," Pisani's "La Gitana," Spontini's "La Vestale," and two ballets.

At the Parisian Théâtre Historique, a grand drama in five acts, named "Regina Sarpi," by MM. Denayrouse and Ohnet, has been produced with some applause. The scene is laid in Corsica, and the plot turns on one of the vendettas for which the island was formerly noted.

After the revival of the "Timbale d'Argent," to which will succeed that of "Madame l'Archiduc," the first novelty at the Bouffes-Parisiens will be an operetta, called the "Trois Margot," of MM. Bocage and Chaubrillat, music by M. Cœdès. The principal character will be played by Madame Théo.

At the Paris Français, a new piece, "Petite Pluie," a comedy in one act, by M. Edouard Pailleron, has been produced with success. It is in reality nothing more than a vaudeville, but it is pleasantly written. "*Petite pluie abat grand vent*" is a French proverb, and one instance of its truth is given in the novelty.

Sophocles' "Antigone" was about to be produced upon the stage of the Crystal Palace Theatre, in London, under the direction of Mr. Charles Wyndham. In January, 1845, the play was brought out at Covent Garden, Mr. Vandenhoff, Miss Vandenhoff, Mr. Archer, and Miss Corke appearing in the principal characters.

Mr. Cave's Christmas piece at the Alhambra is an operatic extravaganza founded upon the loving ballad of "Lord Bateman." The music is partly composed and partly selected by M. Jacobi. The scenery is by Mr. Albert Calcott. The libretto is written by Mr. Sydney French, and the *mise en scène* constructed by Mr. J. A. Cave.

The remains of Mr. E. A. Chatterton, for many years well known in English theatrical circles, were consigned on Dec. 9 to the grave in Brompton Cemetery. The chief mourners were his three sons, Mr. Chatterton, lessee of Drury Lane Theatre; Mr. Horace Chatterton, Dr. Percy Chatterton, and his brother, Mr. Frederick Chatterton, the harpist.

Mr. Tom Taylor's historical play, "Anne Boleyn," is now in rehearsal, and will be produced at the Haymarket Theatre on the 17th of January. Miss Neilson, as the heroine, is provided with a strong part, and Miss Dietz and Miss Walton are also included in the cast, which is a very large one. Mr. Arthur Matthison has been engaged to sustain the character of *Sir Thomas Wyat*.

Some time ago M. Paul Féval, the well-known Parisian novelist, attempted to found a *théâtre moral*, where no subjects should be treated but those appealing to the highest sentiment. His propaganda failed last year, but he is about to renew the struggle at the Porte St. Martin Theatre. He will hold a conference, as Parisians term it, upon the merits of the drama which he could patronize and the evils of the drama existent.

A performance was given on Dec. 10, at the Haymarket Theatre, in aid of the Royal General Theatrical Fund. The principal feature was the appearance of "Miss Helen Faucit," who once again, as she has so often done before, placed her services at the disposal of the directors of this charity. The character in which "Miss Faucit" elected to appear was that of *Iolanthe*, in the drama of "King René's Daughter," translated from the German of Henry Hertz by Mr. Theodore Martin.

A correspondent writes: I am told that the London Amateur Orchestra, which started only on Oct. 19, has come to grief, and will probably be disbanded. A letter was read at its last meeting from the Duke of Edinburgh, urging its members to join the noble army of martyrs of the Albert Hall Amateur Instrumental Society; but, notwithstanding their admiration for royalty, and the high respect the members have for the Duke as a violinist, the letter was, it is stated, received with shouts of derision.

M. Bidel, proprietor of the well-known menagerie which proved such a favorite attraction in Paris the last two seasons, is, we understand, endeavoring to obtain permission to lodge his wild beasts, temporarily at least, on a portion of the ground rendered vacant by the destruction of the French Opera House, Rue Le Peletier. He makes every day the journey from Rouen to Paris in furtherance of this project; and, armed with a memorial signed by numerous inhabitants of the quarter, has already applied at the Prefecture of Police for the necessary authorization. But it is more than doubtful, remarks *Galignani*, if he will be permitted to locate his dangerous guests in the midst of one of the most crowded districts of the city.

The Roman correspondent of *Concordia* writes to that journal: The fate of the Teatro Apollo alias Tordinona, seems at last decided, judging from the contract with Jacovacci, on the following conditions: The subsidy amounts to 175,000 lire, and the municipality renounces all meddling with the working of the enterprise, contenting itself with watching the due execution of the clauses of the contract. Jacovacci, on his side, has to deposit 40,000 lire in cash and receives the shares of the deferred subsidy, the first of which will be paid at the first performance in the theatre. As to the quality of the representation, Jacovacci has signed agreements with Signore Wanda-Miller and Borghi-Mamo; the tenors, Campanini and Verati; the baritone, Brogi; and the bass, Mirabella. The season opens with Spontini's "Vestale:" by special desire. It is said that there is an intention to produce "Aïda," but I do not think that is possible, since the opera requires a much stronger cast than our manager's company can afford, and a better orchestra would be necessary.

Mr. W. S. Gilbert's new piece, entitled "Broken Hearts," was produced at the Court Theatre last night, says the London *Daily News* of Dec. 10, with complete success. It is called by the author "a fairy play," and its plot is dependent in some degree upon magical agency; but the characters are nevertheless all human, and its interest is mainly derived from the conflict of ordinary passions. The play, which is written in unrhymed verse, is remarkable for the concentration of its story upon a few personages, and for the severe exclusion of all elements not in keeping with its prevailing tone of tenderness and pathos. It is in these points, as well as in respect of its sorrowful conclusion that it chiefly differs from the same author's previous fairy pieces, in which, as will be remembered, fancy and humorous invention were prominent features. The play, which is in three acts, is admirably acted by Miss Madge Robertson, Mr. Kendal, Mr. Anson, and Miss Hollingshead—the latter young lady, in particular, winning great applause by the earnestness and grace of her performance of a character, the finer qualities of which must necessarily disappear in great measure under rougher handling.

A correspondent of the London *Athenæum* writes from Vienna, on the 28th ult.: "Herr Wagner is making himself ridiculous here, and the Viennese are not so mad as they used to be with their deity, for their idol has fallen to the ground, and they find that he is but mortal after all, although a very clever one. His 'Tannhäuser' has been given without the customary 'cuts,' with new scenery and costumes. In the first act, real hounds and horses run and gallop across the stage; and the baritone was kicked by a horse, for fiery steeds were selected. The Viennese wits have had a fine field for scandal and merriment, owing to the introduction, in the first act, of Leda and the Swan of mythological memory; one of the principal *danseuses* was the Leda and the swan was a very clever piece of mechanism, just like a living one. I need not say more; but this realistic incident has proved too much even for the composer's supporters here, and they protest against his going so far as he has done. The prominent position of Leda and the swan at an opera-house has given rise in the journals to several witty articles. Herr Wagner gave offense to the artistes in the opera by addressing them in an imperious fashion, but he apologized the next day for having treated them like schoolboys. We are full of nothing else, as topics, than the Pope and Wagner; an odd association, perhaps, but infallibility is claimed in art as well as religion."

# PROTESTANTISM IN ITALY.

## AN AMERICAN CHURCH IN ROME.

### THE NEW EPISCOPAL HOUSE OF PRAYER—ITS APPROACHING CONSECRATION—SOUND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT—A METHODIST PLACE OF WORSHIP—WHAT THE SPIRIT OF THE AGE HAS ACHIEVED.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

ROME, Monday, Dec. 6, 1875.

When the new edifice of the American Episcopal Church, now building in Rome, was begun, two or three years ago, it was thought that it would be ready for consecration at Christmas the present year. There was no great miscalculation, for the work is now so far advanced that the 25th of March, 1876, is fixed as the day for the ceremony of sacred induction. A month or two back the building was covered in, and no walls remain to be raised except those of the tower, which are going forward as rapidly as is consistent with the carrying out of the fine artistic details which form its ornamentation. This tower should be very beautiful, if the promise of the design is not disappointed in the execution. The original plan was less elaborate; but the liberal gift of Mrs. Wolf, of New-York, of $12,000, has enabled the artist to enrich it to such a degree that it will have the beauty of a piece of architectural jewelry of which the early Italian Gothic, in its semi-oriental sentiment, is susceptible. The sum of $2,500, the gift of Mr. Messenger, of Brooklyn, for the bells, has been found sufficient for a chime of not less than twenty-three—an uncommon number—and, as they were ordered in Belgium many months ago with the promise of being delivered in Rome before the end of the present month, there can be little doubt that their music will be heard at the time of the consecration. As Dr. Tuckerman, who received his honors as a professor in his art at Oxford, has consented to take charge of the music, full confidence may be entertained that that part of the dedication rite will be worthy of the occasion.

From the promise given up to the present time, it is thought that not less than six prelates, representing the American, English, Irish, and Scotch Episcopacy, will be present at the ceremony. Right Rev. Dr. Littlejohn, of Long Island, delegated by the Presiding Bishop, will take the lead in the act of consecration. Among those who have already promised to assist are the Lord Bishop of Derry, the Lord Bishop of Gibraltar, Right Rev. Dr. Potter, of New-York, and the Dean of Chester. Among others whom it is hoped will take part, but not yet positively promised, are the Lord Bishops of Edinburgh and of Petersboro. There will be a week of representative services after the special rite of consecration, with discourses from the prelates present.

It is an interesting fact to make mention of that twelve of the fifteen windows of stained glass of the ground-floor of the church will be in memory of friends of the donors, whose deaths are associated with Rome or residence in Italy. The three that remain it is expected will also be monumental, or with memorial devices. These windows are made by Clayton and Bell of London, and will be good specimens of that kind of art.

When Cardinal McCloskey was here he was taken by his friends about Rome, to see the improvements which the new Government has made. Of course so conspicuous an object as the American Protestant Church building was not overlooked. The surprise on seeing so large and costly a structure brought out the remark: "Oh! the Americans are an extravagant people, and no doubt the building is covered with debts, which will cause it some day to be brought to the hammer." Knowing little or nothing about the fact, great consolation was found in this observation, made half in the spirit of prophetic infallibility. The truth is, the managers of this church enterprise have acted with judgment, and the money has been contributed to meet the expense as the work has gone on. Of the whole estimated outlay, of not far from $120,000, the sum of $5,000 remains to be raised. The house in the rear of the church for the clergyman, with rooms for necessary offices, as well as certain artistic ornamentation in the church to be added hereafter, will be undertaken when the way is clear for finding the money to meet the cost. The church will be consecrated and offered to the service of God free of debt—a good example either for Catholics or Protestants to follow. The building is designed to be a monument to mark a great moment of transition, the symbol of a more enlightened epoch, and to teach the Pope toleration, as it is practiced in the United States. As all so well know, one of the greatest offenses committed by the Italian Government against what are called Catholic rights is the guarantee of perfect freedom of worship in the Kingdom of Italy. If this is held by the Papacy to be an offense and an outrage outside of Rome, here in the capital city and the central seat of the Curia it is considered a scandal and a crime. Such it is constantly declared to be, and yet the Government of the Kingdom calmly maintains its ground, allowing its antagonists to give full vent to their ire, with the hope that at last they will, if not accept the new position, tire themselves out with a sterile opposition. The expedients which may have a temporary success in Spain have no chance of becoming the established rule, if attempts are made to put them in practice here. The movement has reached a point from which to recede is impossible, and the experiment made has been too fruitful of benefits to leave any ground upon which to found hopes of reaction or wishes for a return to the old system. Another symbol, to mark the new order of things, is the monument to Alberigo Gentili, which is to be raised in Rome.

There is a new church edifice nearly completed, with money furnished by the Methodist denomination in the United States, for the Italians here who sympathize with that form of discipline. It is small in dimensions, of the Gothic style of architecture, and is built snugly up to the side of one of the Roman Catholic churches which are grouped around the Fountain of Trevi and the Palazzo Poli. It will be ready for the uses of Christian worship soon after the beginning of the coming year. There is a great deal of activity exhibited in the prosecution of these enterprises of benevolence with money furnished principally by societies in the United States and Great Britain. Several pieces of real estate in eligible situations have already been got possession of, and negotiations have been begun for the acquisition of other property convenient for the purposes of missionary work. The opponents of Romanism are fortifying themselves within the lines of the enemies' camp, with every desirable aid for conquest offered by the army of veterans disciplined by the Pope himself. There is a general waking up among evangelical associations, but the movement does not take much hold of the priests, who are dawdling about as before, under the influence of a fatal illusion, waiting for the entrance of an armed force to put down the reformers and make an end with a Vatican decree of all attempts to improve the condition of the Romans.

## EXTRADITION WITH CANADA.

The Ottawa *Times* of the 24th inst. says: "We believe that the Government have under consideration the subject of extending the provisions of the Extradition Treaty. This may be done by an extension of the existing treaty, or by legislation by Canada and the United States. It is now being proposed in the Congress of the United States to pass an act, and it will no doubt become a question with the Government here whether this should be met by legislation on our part of a similar character, or whether the purpose should be effected in the more formal way of treaty arrangement. It is clearly in the interest of both countries to have such an extension of the treaty as will prevent criminals of any class taking advantage of the facilities for escape by a long line of boundary. Both Governments are understood to favor the measure."

# SOUTH AMERICA.

### THE LATEST SUMMARY OF NEWS—THE FINANCIAL QUESTION IN PERU—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS FROM THE REPUBLICS.

PANAMA, Dec. 18.—The following summary of news from Central and South America is forwarded:

The financial atmosphere of Peru has clouded up, and the Government is said to be virtually bankrupt. Advices from Lima show that the conditions on which the Société Générale of Paris offered to take a loan are such that the Government of Peru determined to reject them. This step left the Government without funds to meet current expenses, and the vaults of the banks dependent on its promises without a cent. The scarcity of coin in circulation has become almost absolute and it has again reached a premium of fifteen per cent. The official newspapers state that the December "coupon" of the Peruvian loan abroad may not be covered by the Anglo-Peruvian Bank of London, as was originally agreed upon, in virtue of the sale of 300,000 tons of guano to that bank and to the Société Générale, for such purpose; since, as the Commissioners notified officially the establishments referred to that a new arrangement had been effected, the former agreement might be considered as null and void.

The political problem is reported as difficult to solve. In Lima many difficulties have already taken place in the electoral colleges. Riva Agwero and Elquera are still on even terms as regards the First Vice Presidency, and Don José Francisco Canevaro is said to be sure of the second. All depends on Congress, where the relative influence of Prado, Montero & Co. will decide the day.

In Huauta, an important town in the district of Ayacucho, a serious conflict took place on the 16th inst., between rival parties. For twelve hours the battle raged around the polling-booths, to obtain possession of them, and when night fell and ammunition became short, twenty dead bodies lay in the Plaza, with the adjoining houses filled with wounded. The troops or Police force could not interfere, according to an absurd regulation of the Constitution, lest the Government might be accused of endeavoring to intimidate.

Don Anibal Villegas, formerly Consul General of Peru in Panama, has been promoted to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Peru.

A great fire at Malabrigo occurred on the 15th inst., and was not extinguished until two blocks of buildings were destroyed.

Small-pox menaces the Peruvian capital. This terrible disease is causing havoc at Ayabaca.

A race between the twelve-oared cutters of the United States war steamer Richmond and the Peruvian iron-clad Huascan, distance two miles, and for a stake of $2,000 a side, took place near Callao Nov. 26. The boat bearing the Peruvian flag was first to reach the stake-boat and was declared the winner. Time—17 min. 38 sec.

COLOMBIA.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company announce a change in the itinerary of their coast steamers between Callao and Panama. Hereafter there will be only four steamers a month to and from Panama instead of five.

On the 12th inst. the brig Selma came into Aspinwall with union down and everything flying. All hands were sick, one had died, and two more probably will die. They were short of provisions. The ship had for ten days been trying to make a port. She had been sailed by the mate, himself sick, and one man; had carried away sails, boats, &c. The American Consul took the brig in charge, and has cared for the crew. The Selma hails from Boston, and brought a cargo for the Boston Ice Company in the early part of November.

Gov. J. A. Diez has resigned the governorship of the City of Panama to attend to his duties as a member of the convention. He is succeeded by Mr. Ramon Gamboo.

The actual Administrator General of the State Treasury, Señor Francisco Jiménez Arze, has been elected by a majority of the convention to occupy that post during the next constitutional period.

Col. Rafael Aizpuru, the actual Provisional President of the State, was elected on the 13th by a majority of votes in the Constituent Assembly Constitutional President for the next period which commences on the 1st of January, 1876.

The bill on Military Force has passed to its third reading in the convention and only awaits the sanction of the executive power. It fixes the maximum strength of the militia for all the State in time of peace at 120 men with their officers and chiefs.

A bill for the reduction of the salaries of civil and military employes has passed its third reading in the Assembly, with probabilities of its being carried. The effect of the bill, if carried into law, will be to save the State Treasury about twelve thousand dollars in the civil and about four thousand dollars in the military outlay.

An unusual and unexpected display of religious fanaticism has been made at a town called Chitre, in this State, instigated by two friars, and having all the signs of culminating in a savage outbreak such as took place in San Miguel, in Salvador. From the accounts published by several of the leading inhabitants of the district, a Mr. Guardiola, meeting a religious procession in the street, had treated it with disrespect. The two Spanish friars alluded to not only excommunicated Mr. Guardiola, but said he ought to be stoned out of the village as well as all foreigners, who were nothing but Masons and heretics, and that if the people did not do so their souls would be condemned to eternal punishment. On the preceptor of the boys' school refusing to let the said friars spend four or five hours in teaching them religion, the parents were induced to take the boys away, so that the number was soon reduced from ninety to thirty. The preceptor objected that so much time occupied in religious exercises left the boys no chance of learning anything else. The friars have also fulminated from the pulpit excommunication against the preceptor and all those who adopt his opinion. The friars also object to the boys being allowed to read history or be informed of Bolivar's war for the independence of Spanish America. A representation has been made to the prefect, but it is not yet certain if any and what steps the Government will take in this serious matter.

SALVADOR.

The Republic of Salvador continues in peace throughout.

Padre Palacios, the priest who headed the riots, murders, and other crimes at San Miguel, in Salvador, has been condemned to death by a military tribunal.

The Salvador papers bring forth Don Andres Valle as candidate for the next Presidency. It is affirmed that 13,000 persons in San Salvador have signed their names in favor of the candidature of Señor Valle, who is besides a native of Santa Ana.

BOLIVIA.

The news from Bolivia hinges for importance on the electoral question. Clubs have been organized at La Paz in favor of the candidature of Gen. Daza. The treaty with Chili was ratified the 22d of September. Guano is to be worked in common in the territory between twenty-two and twenty-five degrees of south latitude.

GUATEMALA.

The President of Guatemala has resolved to suppress for the present the Legation in Belgium, and to annul the credentials which were extended to Carlos Gutierrez in August, 1873, in order to represent the Republic in Switzerland as Minister Plenipotentiary, and which have not yet been presented to the Helvetian Government. It is proposed that the Plenipotentiaries that are to take into consideration the bases for the union of Central America should meet in Guatemala City on the 15th of January next.

NICARAGUA.

The Nicaragua papers deny that there is any truth in the rumor that the Government of Señor Chamorro was threatened by revolution.

It is proposed to unite the coast of Chinandega with Corinto by a bridge, to facilitate the commerce of the port, and avoid the necessity of launches.

A Nicaragua paper of the 27th ult. publishes a letter, dated Choluteca, Nov. 14, notifying the people in Leon that the notorious Gen. Juan Antonio Medina was on his way to Nicaragua, and had been in conference with Barsona, so that revolutionary projects were doubtless again on foot.

The twenty-two persons arrested as implicated in a conspiracy to capture one of the lake steamers still remain in custody. They have petitioned to be sent out of the country. This conspiracy was conceived on a vast plan to take place at the same time in Costa Rica as in Nicaragua. If it had succeeded it would be the one hundredth revolution of Nicaragua since her independence.

ECUADOR.

In November last the people of Guayaquil demanded that the Jesuit fathers should leave the country. In consequence, Rev. Padre Segura and four more had to abandon the country of their predilections and take passage for Panama.

URUGUAY.

A decree of the Government of Montevideo prohibits the publication of any notices about the war, unless authorized by the Ministers. All meetings and reunions are forbidden, even within the house. Neither omnibuses nor railroads in Uruguay must carry articles of war.

CHILI.

In Santiago and Copiapo several friars registered as voters, and these occurrences caused the bringing before the Senate of a project of law declaring that neither friars nor women have a right to vote. This project of law passed into commission, after receiving general approbation.

A petition has been presented to the Chilian Government begging it to approve the statutes of an "English Episcopal Church Society," which has been formed in Valparaiso, and the approval of which will enable the residents in Valparaiso who belong to that church to exercise their religion freely and openly, although always in subjection to the laws of the country.

While a boat of the Chile steamer Rimac was being lowered, on the 8th inst., it capsized and two men who occupied it were thrown into the water; one was saved while the other sank and never was seen after. He is supposed to have been caught by a shark. In dragging for the body during the day the pantaloons of the drowned man were drawn to the surface but the body could not be found.

# AN OLD LADY'S WILLS.

## CONTEST FOR A LARGE ESTATE.

### THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY AND ST. LUKE'S HOME DISPUTE THE VALIDITY OF HER LAST TESTAMENT—DECISION IN THE CASE BY SURROGATE HUTCHINGS—THE WILL ADMITTED.

The decision of Surrogate Hutchings in the matter of the probate of the will of Eliza Hearsey has just been made public. Following is a synopsis of the decision and the statement of facts contained in it:

The will, though dated on July 11, 1874, was, in fact, executed on Sunday, the day subsequent, the deceased not wishing to have the instrument appear as having been executed on the Sabbath. By it she provided for a gift to Elizabeth and Harriet Loveridge, the daughters of James and Elizabeth Loveridge, of her house and lot No. 40 Charlton street, in this City, and her furniture contained therein; and the residue of her estate she bequeathed to Mary Elizabeth Noyes, of Harrison square, Boston, the daughter of a cousin; and she nominated as her Executors James Loveridge, the father of the first-named legatees, and Coolidge Barnard, an intimate friend and a member of the household of Mrs. Noyes, the mother of the residuary legatee. The deceased, at the date of her death, on the 8th of February, 1875, was about seventy-eight years of age. She had lived for about sixteen years at No. 40 Charlton street, previous to which she had resided for some years at No. 7 King street, in this City. She had been known by her acquaintances under the name of Hall during the many years of her residence here, though it is conceded that her real name was Hearsey. She had been a sufferer from a chronic physical ailment for many years, and, for over a year previous to her death, had seldom left her apartment on the second floor of her residence, and for the last few months not at all. The validity of the instrument propounded was contested by the Children's Aid Society, a legatee under a previous will, executed in the year 1872, upon allegations of a want of testamentary capacity, of undue influence exerted by the Loveridge family and Miss Noyes, and of forgery, conspiracy, and fraud. Another charitable institution, St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females, and a legatee under the same previous instrument, was also a contestant, although no allegations such as those first mentioned were stated as the basis of its objections. And it was apparent, from the interest taken in the contest by Mr. J. W. Van Riper and his daughter, Mrs. Mary E. Blauvelt, also legatees under the same will, that they also opposed the admission of the paper offered for probate, though they filed no objections and were not parties to the record.

The allegation of forgery was dismissed as wholly unsubstantiated by the evidence.

The proofs offered, as bearing upon the question of the alleged want of testamentary capacity were few and shadowy. It was contended that the deceased had been for many years an invalid and a great sufferer from a painful ailment. That she was subject to periods of irritability and was fitful and capricious, there was no doubt, as might be naturally expected from a person at her advanced age in her physical condition. This, however, did not import a want of testamentary capacity. But, in addition, the contestants proved that, during the Summer of 1874, within a few days subsequent to the execution of the paper propounded, the deceased imagined that she was still living in her former residence in King street. This was proved to have happened on two occasions, and was attributed to her having drunk of ale, the use of which being discontinued, there was no further recurrence of the symptoms. It was proved that at times she was flighty at night during a period of extreme illness. And Mrs. Webb, a lady who remained with her one night, several nights after the execution of the will, testified to a remembrance of irrational language and conduct on the part of the deceased—of her stating that she heard voices, and saying that a conspiracy existed in the house—and to a confusion in her talk. And Mr. Van Riper and Mrs. Blauvelt testified to her having spoken of a former intimate friend as still living on the opposite side of the street, though she had been dead since the preceding April. Such occasional exhibitions of forgetfulness and wandering of mind on the part of aged people were not uncommon, and while they might justify inquiry to ascertain whether there might not be something beyond to show mental unsoundness, yet of themselves they proved nothing further than temporary flightiness and wandering of mind as the concomitant of bodily disease, which, even in the absence of countervailing testimony, the Surrogate holds, would not justify him in finding that she was the subject of mental aberration. Dr. George Wilkes, a gentleman of high professional and social position, and who was the attending physician of the deceased for some twenty-five years, testified that she was a strong-minded, intelligent woman, fond of reading, reciting, and music, was familiar with the poets; that her physical maladies did not affect her intelligence and her brain-power in the slightest degree; that she had great decision in everything; was fully competent to take care of her affairs; and that this condition of her mind and intelligence continued until within forty-eight hours of her death. In view of the positive testimony of Dr. Wilkes, who had the best opportunities of judging of her mental condition in the light of professional experience with the insane, the Surrogate says that he certainly should not feel justified in sustaining the theory of the contestants, that the deceased was not possessed of testamentary capacity at the time of the execution of the will.

The only other allegation remaining to be considered was that of fraud, conspiracy, and undue influence exercised by the Loveridge family and Miss Noyes. This was undoubtedly the important question in the case, and it deserved special investigation. The estate of which the deceased died possessed was stated to be worth nearly $100,000, all of which consisted of personal property, except the residence No. 40 Charlton street, which latter, with her furniture, as already stated, was given, by the will offered for probate, to the Misses Loveridge, and the residue, fully three-quarters of her estate in value, to Miss Noyes, the daughter of her cousin. The evidence showed that the deceased made no less than four wills previous to the one propounded, and in which her dispositions were varied as death removed the intended objects of her bounty, or her sentiments toward them were affected by changing circumstances and relations. The various wills were in substance as follows:

The first, executed in 1857, provided for the gift of one-third of her property to her cousin, Mrs. Sarah H. Noyes, (the mother of Miss Mary E.;) one-third to her brother, Stephen Hearsey, since deceased; and one-third to her adopted daughter Melissa.

Twelve years after, in 1869, she made a second will, by which she provided for a gift to her adopted daughter Melissa of the house No. 40 Charlton street during her life, with remainder to the Five Points House of Industry in fee; and to her second cousin, Mary E. Noyes, (the residuary legatee under the paper propounded,) a legacy of $3,000; and after providing various small legacies, gives the residue of her estate to the New-York Orphan Asylum.

In November, 1870, her adopted daughter Melissa having died, she executed a third will, providing for a payment to the infant son of Melissa of the interest on $5,000 each year until he should attain his majority, when the principal sum should be paid to him; to her cousin Sarah E. Hearsey, $5,000; to John F. Van Riper, $1,000; and the residue of her estate to her cousin, Mrs. Sarah H., and her daughter, Mary E. Noyes.

In 1872, the infant son of Melissa having died, the decedent executed a fourth will, in which she provided for a gift to her cousin Sarah E. Hearsey of a legacy of $5,000; to Mr. John F. Van Riper and his grand-daughter, each $5,000; to Mrs. Blauvelt, his daughter, the house No. 40 Charlton street, with the furniture; to Adelaide Holmes, her then housekeeper, $5,000; to Mary E. Noyes, an annuity for life of $1,000; and to St. Luke's Home and the Children's Aid Society, the residue of her property in equal shares.

In July, 1874, the fifth instrument, and the one propounded for probate, was executed, by which, as already stated, the house and lot No. 40 Charlton street and furniture were given to the Misses Loveridge, and the residue of the estate to Miss Noyes.

The deceased had no children of her own, and the death of her adopted daughter left her with no one standing in the place of issue. As early as 1841, there had been a rupture of the friendly relations between herself and a Mrs. Chandler, then her nearest of kin, and with whose descendant there had never been any intercourse. Mrs. Noyes was a cousin and had been long the associate of her youth, and was still a resident of the old homestead in Dorchester, now a part of the City of Boston, in which the deceased was born. Her cousin's daughter, Miss Mary E. Noyes, an intelligent and refined lady, was a teacher in a public school, where she received a salary of $1,000, and which was the means of support of herself and mother, and it was but natural that their relative should make them the recipients of her testamentary bounty. She even provided, as early as 1857, for putting Mrs. Noyes, her brother Stephen, and her adopted daughter Melissa on an equality. In the will of September, 1869, she made an absolute bequest to Miss Noyes of $3,000, Melissa then being alive, in which she made bequests to two charitable institutions. Subsequently, in 1870, Melissa having died, and the decedent feeling that Mrs. Noyes and her daughter were the nearest to her of her kindred, and that growing infirmities made the care of her by others still more necessary to her comfort, she wrote on Oct. 6 of that year to Mrs. Noyes a letter in which she said she would like to have her and her daughter to come to New-York and stay with her as long as she might last. She said that as the daughter would have to give up her school she would make it an object for her, and proposed to make a new will wholly in their favor. In this letter she also said that she did not want her money to go among strangers for the City authorities to seize it. In accordance with her wishes Mrs. Noyes and her daughter removed to this City, but in September, 1871, returned to Dorchester and Mrs. Holmes succeeded them in taking charge of the old lady's household. The subsequent correspondence which passed between the parties was replete with sentiments of affection and kindness, the old lady forwarding to Miss Noyes at intervals amounts equal to the salary she had previously received.

The friendship between the family of Mr. Van Riper and the deceased arose through the girlhood acquaintance formed between her adopted daughter Melissa and Mr. Van Riper's daughters. He was called in by the old lady as her adviser, and later became the manager of her business affairs and the custodian of her securities; and, so far as appears, he discharged his trust to her entire satisfaction. There was, doubtless, a most kindly feeling existing on the part of the deceased toward Mrs. Blauvelt, Mr. Van Riper's daughter, and her husband. In April, 1873, Mrs. Blauvelt and her husband, at the request of the deceased, went to reside with her, and took charge of her house. The care and entertainment of an infirm and exacting old lady proved too much for Mrs. Blauvelt, and after a time she left the house. When it was decided that they were to leave, Mr. and Mrs. Loveridge, who had known the deceased for sixteen years, were asked to take charge. They did so on March 24, 1874, and remained there until the time of her death.

A sudden illness which seized the deceased on Friday, July 10, caused her so much apprehension that she requested Mr. Loveridge to telegraph to Miss Miss Noyes, at Dorchester, to come on immediately. She accordingly left the following day, in company with Mr. Coolidge Barnard as an escort, and arrived about midnight following. In the meantime the violence of the attack had subsided, and in the morning, after breakfast, Miss Noyes, Mr. Barnard, and the Loveridge family visited the sick old lady in her apartment, and, after remaining a short time, all retired except Miss Noyes and Miss Elizabeth Loveridge. In the midst of a general conversation that followed, and which lasted until the dinner hour at 1 o'clock, she announced her purpose to execute a will. After dinner she requested that Mr. Loveridge be sent for to take her instructions. Miss Loveridge suggested that Mr. McAdam, who had drawn her three previous wills, be procured, but she objected, insisting that Mr. Loveridge could perform the service quite as well. Accordingly Mr. Loveridge was invited into the apartment, where she stated to him that she wished him to draw her will, and asked him to take memoranda of her wishes, which were to give him and his wife her house and its contents for their lives, and on their death the property to go to their daughters, Elizabeth and Harriet; and to give the residue of her estate to Miss Noyes. Mr. Loveridge suggested that, as he and his wife were advanced in years, the gift had better be made direct to the daughters. With this memorandum of instructions Mr. Loveridge returned to the basement, where Mr. Barnard was, and the will was drawn by Mr. Barnard, in accordance with the expressed wishes, on an ordinary printed blank form, such as is furnished by stationers, two or three of which Mr. Loveridge had in the house, they having been purchased on a previous occasion, when his own and his daughters' wills had been executed prior to a visit to Europe.

The Surrogate then gives a general view of the features of the case, and says that he sees no reason for suspecting undue influence. In this connection he says that "the various wills show a want of continuous purpose in respect to her benefactions to kindred, and show, in a still more marked degree, a capriciousness in the selection of beneficiaries, both in respect to those not of her blood and of charitable institutions. But such manifestations by the decedent are not, *per se*, evidence of either a want of testamentary capacity or of undue influence. The acquisition of property carries with it its penalties. Men of the strongest intellect, who have been successful in early manhood and middle age in acquiring large estates, are often found fickle in their views in reference to its disposition after death; and yet no person would suspect them, for that reason alone, of being of unsound or weak mind, or susceptible of being subjects of undue influence. But, in the present case, we find that the mind of the decedent, through all the mutations of purpose, caused by caprice or whatever motive, seems never to have been diverted from some recognition of the claims of those who were the natural recipients of her bounty, and when her brother and her adopted daughter and that daughter's child had passed away, her mind seems to have been more strongly turned toward the claims of those who had been associated with her experience and memories of the old New-England homestead."

In conclusion, he says there is no evidence in the case, in his opinion, justifying the allegation of undue influence having been exerted by Miss Noyes and members of the Loveridge family, and that he feels bound to hold that all the allegations as the basis of the objection interposed by the contestants have been entirely unsustained, and that he must decree the admission of the will to probate.

## LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire at Avon, N. Y., broke out at 1 A. M. Saturday in E. M. Price's barn, which was destroyed together with its contents, including three horses. From the barn the fire communicated to the residence of W. B. Calvert, a two-story frame building, occupied by J. Burlingame; thence to Price's cabinet shop, filled with furniture, and to the St. George Hotel, Naylor's shoe shop, Smith, Hall & Mory's dry-goods store, and Henry W. Duffy's general country store. The flames then swept eastward, taking in its course a frame building occupied below by Michael Dowdie's harness shop and above by Gilbert's shoe shop, thence to Frederick Heddenburg's tenement house, and G. D. Rowley's hardware store, the building being owned by William S. Hall. The adjoining building was Clark Wiggins' residence, where, by dint of extra exertion, the fire was stopped in its progress. The entire business portion of the village is in ashes. The village had no fire apparatus. The following are the losses and insurances: Price's barn and contents, loss $2,500, no insurance; Calvert's residence, $3,000, insured for $2,500; E. M. Price's cabinet shop, loss on building and stock $10,000, insurance $15,000; St. George Hotel, building, loss $10,000, insured for $2,000; contents, loss $3,000, no insurance; Naylor's shoe shop, $800, no insurance; Smith, Hall & Morey, dry goods, in the St. George Hotel building, $15,000, insured $7,000; Henry W. Duffy, store building, $5,000, insured $3,000; stock, $6,000, insured $2,000; Duffy had rooms over the store and lost $1,000 worth of furniture and personal effects. Michael Dowdie, building, $1,000; harness stock, $1,000, no insurance; Gilbert, shoe store overhead in same building, loss $1,500; Heddenburg, tenant house and hall, $5,000, insured $1,000; household effects, $2,000, no insurance; Avon Free and Accepted Masons, $2,500; W. S. Hall, owner of Rowley's hardware store, $5,000, no insurance; Rowley's stock, $5,000, insured $3,600; Clark Wiggins, dwelling damaged, $300; Dr. Gray's dwelling damaged $500.

## BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The ships built in 1875 amount to 75,060.45 tons, against 122,548.74 last year—a decrease of 45,488.29.

The Signal Service Observer at Sandy Hook reports the three-masted schooner Katie Rommell, for Matanzas, ashore near Port Monmouth Dock.

The President has signed the bill further extending the time of duration of the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims to the 22d of July next.

Rev. Dr. Smoot, of Bowling Green, Ky., has been acquitted of the charges of making false statements regarding Bible sales by the committee investigations in Louisville.

Associate Justice of the Supreme Court for Idaho W. C. Whitson, died of paralysis, in Omaha, Neb., on Saturday night, aged thirty-eight years. He was on the way to Boise City.

Prof. Strawinski, a Polish dancing-master, who shot himself in the forehead on Sunday night last, at Erie, died Saturday morning, having remained unconscious for more than five days.

Owen Reilly, a resident of Blackstone, R. I., fell through the ice in the old canal at that place yesterday morning. He worked his way to the shore, but froze to death, and his body was some time afterward found on the bank where it is supposed he fell exhausted.

## OBITUARY NOTES.

A. P. Richardson, a prominent manufacturer of Worcester, Mass., died on Saturday, aged forty-nine years.

Charles W. Rhodes, of Cincinnati, for many years Auditor of the Western Division of the Adams Express Company, died yesterday from a tumor on the brain.

Dr. Adams, the oldest Congregational preacher in New-Jersey, died on Christmas Day at Orange, N. J., aged seventy-four years. The funeral will take place to-morrow at Trinity Congregational Church, Harrison street, Orange. The remains will be taken to Brunswick, Me., for interment.

William Bose died in Baltimore recently, aged seventy-nine years. The *American*, in its obituary notice, says of him: "At the early age of nineteen years he had achieved collegiate honors, and became at once connected with this paper as one of its proprietors and editors, which relation he held nearly forty years. It may be truly said that no single individual contributed more than he to give form and presence to the events among which he lived. In private life his career was one of unblemished integrity, and in his social relations he was exemplary and kind."

## HEAVY FOG ON THE RIVERS.

An unusually heavy fog hung over the City from early evening till past midnight, and was particularly dense upon the rivers, necessitating the ringing of all the fog-bells and the constant blowing of the ferry-boat whistles. Nearly all of the East River boats were able to make their regular trips, and travel between this City and Brooklyn was in no sense interrupted. The Wall street boats ceased running at 6:30 o'clock, but the regular passengers were comfortably taken across the river by the Hamilton, South, and Fulton ferries. The Staten Island boat missed her eight o'clock trip, but made one at ten o'clock. The fog was also heavy on the Hudson, but there was no detention of the boats.

# LEGISLATIVE CHANGES

## THAT ARE MADE EVERY TEN YEARS.

### THE NEW APPORTIONMENT FOR THE SENATE AND ASSEMBLY—HOW DISTRICTS ARE CHANGED—WHERE THE GAINS AND LOSSES WILL BE—THE CITIES SWALLOWING THE COUNTRY.

The reapportionment of Senators and Assemblymen will be one of the most important duties of the Legislature of the State of New-York meeting on Tuesday, Jan. 4, 1876. This work is done once in ten years, immediately after a census taken for that and other purposes. The number of Senators (32) and Assemblymen (128) is unchangeable, and has been so since 1821; therefore the districts must be changed to accommodate the movements of population. We have already seen many editorial speculations about the probable results of the coming division, and singularly enough every one is widely at fault in overlooking the exclusion of aliens—everybody assuming that the "total" population is to be divided by 32 and 128 for the districts. But the Constitution says, "And the said districts (the Senate districts set down in the Constitution of 1846) shall be so altered by the Legislature at the first session after the return of every enumeration, that each Senate district shall contain, as nearly as may be, an equal number of inhabitants, excluding aliens and persons of color not taxed." As to colored persons, the fifteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution abolishes the distinction; but aliens are still to be deducted from the "aggregate" to determine the "representative" population. It is this oversight that has led the journals—Democratic especially—to talk about thirty-one to thirty-three Assemblymen from New-York, sixteen to eighteen from Kings, and so on.

The ratio of aliens was never so low as at the last enumeration. Exact figures are not at hand, but we have enough to conclude that the rate will not reach ten per cent. of the whole population. It was highest in 1855, about the time of the greatest influx of emigrants from starving Ireland; from that it fell off sixteen per cent. at the census of 1865, the war having checked the flow; and from what we know of the late census, we estimate another fall of ten per cent. for ten years. It is well known that the mass of emigrants cluster in the cities, and hence the cities must suffer in representation to a greater extent than the country districts. We compare New-York and Kings Counties with the State—the State figures including those of the counties. Taking out the cities, the percentage of aliens in the remainder of the State in 1865 would be just five per cent. instead of 10.43.

NUMBER AND PER CENT. OF ALIENS.

| Census Year. | New-York City. | Per Cent. | Kings County. | Per Cent. | Whole State. | Per Cent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1825 | 18,826 | 11.33 | 850 | 5.79 | 40,340 | 2.44 |
| 1835 | 27,669 | 10.24 | 3,414 | 10.65 | 82,319 | 3.83 |
| 1845 | 60,946 | 16.14 | 13,998 | 17.79 | 153,717 | 7.52 |
| 1855 | 232,678 | 36.93 | 65,536 | 30.29 | 632,746 | 18.54 |
| 1865 | 151,338 | 20.76 | 53,435 | 17.17 | 399,463 | 10.43 |
| 1875 | 93,046 | 8.90 | 50,920 | 10.00 | 382,752 | 8.14 |

The figures for 1875 are, of course, unofficial, but those for the City are accurate, or very nearly so. And such amounts must be deducted from the State aggregate before dividing for Senators and Assemblymen. For instance, in 1865 the total population was 3,827,818; deduct for aliens 399,463 and we have 3,428,355. But the "representative" number was only 3,393,698, the difference of 34,657 being "persons of color not taxed"—a class that does not now exist.

The population, in gross, by the census of this year is 4,705,208. Deducting, as we have estimated, less than ten, or to be surely low enough, about eight (8.14) per cent. for aliens, our representative population is 4,376,458. Divided by 32, the number of Senators, we have 136,721 for each district, and by 128 for Assemblymen, we have 34,180 for a district. In districting for the Senate no county is divided unless entitled to two or more Senators. In combining the small counties care must be taken to have them contiguous and of equal proportion, so that gerrymandering is almost impossible. Outside of the cities the existing districts are not much changed; few of them show the increase required by the ratio—106,052 for a Senator in 1865, to 136,721 now; increase, 30,669. So the redistricting will be mainly in New-York and Kings, which counties, considered by themselves, will have: New-York, seven Senators; Kings, four; an increase of three for New-York and two for Kings.

But where are these five Senators to come from without robbing some of the interior counties altogether? Without undertaking to solve that question, and pretty confident that the large cities will get no such increase, we give the Senate districts as they now are, with the population in 1865 and 1875:

SENATE DISTRICTS.

I. Suffolk, Queens, and Richmond—Population 1865, 129,075; in 1875, 171,460; increase, 42,385.

II and III. Kings County—Population 1865, 310,824; in 1875, 509,216; increase, 198,392.

IV. New-York Wards 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 13th, 14th—Population 1865, 156,496; in 1875, 184,969; increase, 28,473.

V. New-York Wards 8th, 9th, 15th, 16th—Population 1865, 136,146; in 1875, 158,900; increase, 22,754.

VI. New-York Wards 10th, 11th, 17th—Population 1865, 170,143; in 1875, 214,724; increase, 44,581.

VII. New-York Wards 18th, 20th, 21st—Population 1865, 148,166; in 1875, 205,506; increase, 57,340.

VIII. New-York Wards 12th, 19th, 22d—Population 1865, 115,565; in 1875, 250,831; increase, 135,236.

IX. Westchester, Putnam, and Rockland—Population 1865, 136,830; in 1875, (including towns annexed to New-York,) 180,388; increase, 43,558.

X. Orange and Sullivan—Population 1865, 102,906; in 1875, 117,187; increase, 14,281.

XI. Dutchess and Columbia—Population 1865, 110,097; in 1875, 123,832; increase, 13,735.

XII. Rensselaer and Washington—Population 1865, 134,454; in 1875, 153,220; increase, 18,766.

XIII. Albany—Population 1865, 115,504; in 1875, 147,530; increase, 32,026.

XIV. Green and Ulster—Population 1865, 107,310; in 1875, 110,815; increase, 3,505.

XV. Saratoga, Montgomery, and Fulton and Hamilton—Population 1865, 108,504; in 1875, 124,101; increase, 15,597.

XVI. Warren, Essex, and Clinton—Population 1865, 95,483; in 1875, 107,530; increase, 12,047.

XVII. St. Lawrence and Franklin—Population 1865, 109,569; in 1875, 115,705; increase, 6,136.

XVIII. Jefferson and Lewis—Population 1865, 94,188; in 1875, 94,598; increase, 410.

XIX. Oneida—Population 1865, 102,713; in 1875, 113,967; increase, 11,254.

XX. Herkimer and Otsego—Population 1865, 87,750; in 1875, 91,510; increase, 3,760.

XXI. Oswego and Madison—Population 1865, 118,807; in 1875, 121,105; increase, 2,298.

XXII. Onondaga and Cortland—Population 1865, 118,147; in 1875, 137,733; increase, 19,586.

XXIII. Chenango, Delaware, and Schoharie—Population 1865, 113,401; in 1875, 114,505; increase, 1,104.

XXIV. Broome, Tioga, and Tompkins—Population 1865, 96,792; in 1875, 112,572; increase, 15,780.

XXV. Cayuga and Wayne—Population 1865, 103,828; in 1875, 111,095; increase, 7,267.

XXVI. Ontario, Yates, and Seneca—Population 1865, 90,307; in 1875, 94,715; increase, 4,404.

XXVII. Chemung, Schuyler, and Steuben—Population 1865, 116,556; in 1875, 134,730; increase, 18,174.

XXVIII. Monroe—Population 1865, 104,235; in 1875, 134,534; increase, 30,299.

XXIX. Niagara, Orleans, and Genesee—Population 1865, 109,986; in 1875, 114,432; increase, 4,446.

XXX. Wyoming, Livingston, and Allegany—Population 1865, 107,873; in 1875, 110,880; increase, 3,007.

XXXI. Erie—Population 1865, 157,170; in 1875, 199,570; increase, 42,278.

XXXII. Cattaraugus and Chautauqua—Population 1865, 100,733; in 1875, 113,346; increase, 12,613.

THE ASSEMBLY.

The first requisition in apportioning for the Assembly is to remember that "every county (putting Fulton and Hamilton as one) shall have one member," whatever its population may be; and so Putnam, with but 15,800 inhabitants, is as well off as any county with three times as many. And here again, comes in the alien power. With the whole population divided by 128, we get nearly thirty-seven thousand for a member. New-York, with 1,046,047, would have thirty members; Kings, with 509,216, fourteen members.

As it is, however, the only counties that can get an increase are New-York and Kings, and possibly Suffolk. But the latter is doubtful. Deducting aliens, the division for the Assembly is 34,180—three times as great as in 1823. The following table shows how constituencies have grown:

| Census Year. | Whole Population. | Representative Population. | For a Senator. | For an Assembly'n. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1825 | 1,614,458 | 1,530,648 | 47,864 | 11,966 |
| 1835 | 2,174,517 | 2,042,599 | 63,831 | 15,957 |
| 1845 | 2,604,495 | 2,399,543 | 74,983 | 18,745 |
| 1855 | 3,466,212 | 2,797,510 | 87,420 | 21,855 |
| 1865 | 3,827,818 | 3,393,698 | 106,052 | 26,513 |
| 1875 | 4,705,208 | 4,376,458 | 136,736 | 34,180 |

In the table below we give the new census, the number of Assemblymen now, and the members as they will be after this year:

THE CENSUS AND THE ASSEMBLY.

| Counties. | Population 1875. | Representative Population. | Members '66. | Members '76. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Albany | 147,530 | 137,393 | 4 | 4 |
| Allegany | 41,781 | [illegible] | 1 | 1 |
| Broome | [illegible] | [illegible] | 1 | 1 |
| Cattaraugus | [illegible] | [illegible] | 2 | 1 |
| Cayuga | [illegible] | [illegible] | 2 | 2 |
| Chautauqua | [illegible] | [illegible] | 2 | 2 |
| Chemung | [illegible] | [illegible] | 1 | 1 |
| Chenango | 39,937 | 39,637 | 1 | 1 |
| Clinton | 49,761 | 44,785 | 1 | 1 |
| Columbia | 47,756 | 46,325 | 2 | 1 |
| Cortland | 24,500 | 24,300 | 1 | 1 |
| Delaware | 42,149 | 41,749 | 2 | 1 |
| Dutchess | 76,056 | 72,256 | 2 | 2 |
| Erie | 199,570 | 179,726 | 5 | 5 |
| Essex | 34,474 | 32,166 | 1 | 1 |
| Franklin | 31,581 | 29,376 | 1 | 1 |
| Fulton and Hamilton | 33,670 | 33,334 | 1 | 1 |
| Genesee | 32,544 | 30,996 | 1 | 1 |
| Greene | 32,544 | 32,216 | 1 | 1 |
| Herkimer | 41,692 | 40,442 | 1 | 1 |
| Jefferson | 65,362 | 62,097 | 2 | 2 |
| Kings | 509,216 | 458,296 | 9 | 13 |
| Lewis | 29,236 | 28,636 | 1 | 1 |
| Livingston | 38,564 | 37,409 | 1 | 1 |
| Madison | 42,490 | 41,900 | 2 | 1 |
| Monroe | 134,534 | 121,081 | 3 | 4 |
| Montgomery | 35,200 | 34,800 | 1 | 1 |
| New-York | 1,046,017 | 947,443 | 21 | 28 |
| Niagara | 51,904 | 46,904 | 2 | 1 |
| Oneida | 113,967 | 110,560 | 4 | 3 |
| Onondaga | 113,227 | 108,699 | 3 | 3 |
| Ontario | 47,730 | 46,299 | 2 | 1 |
| Orange | 85,252 | 79,288 | 2 | 2 |
| Orleans | 29,977 | 28,482 | 1 | 1 |
| Oswego | 78,615 | 74,085 | 3 | 2 |
| Otsego | 49,815 | 40,415 | 2 | 1 |
| Putnam | 15,811 | 14,705 | 1 | 1 |
| Queens | 84,131 | 75,718 | 2 | 2 |
| Rensselaer | 105,053 | 94,588 | 3 | 3 |
| Richmond | 35,241 | 31,717 | 1 | 1 |
| Rockland | 26,951 | 24,251 | 1 | 1 |
| St. Lawrence | 84,124 | 76,124 | 3 | 2 |
| Saratoga | 55,233 | 52,733 | 2 | 2 |
| Schenectady | 22,892 | 22,208 | 1 | 1 |
| Schoharie | 32,419 | 32,119 | 1 | 1 |
| Schuyler | 18,928 | 18,728 | 1 | 1 |
| Seneca | 27,299 | 27,099 | 1 | 1 |
| Steuben | 73,923 | 72,423 | 2 | 2 |
| Suffolk | 52,088 | 51,088 | 1 | 2 |
| Sullivan | 34,935 | 34,235 | 1 | 1 |
| Tioga | 31,744 | 31,444 | 1 | 1 |
| Tompkins | 32,915 | 32,615 | 1 | 1 |
| Ulster | 88,271 | 84,271 | 3 | 2 |
| Warren | 23,295 | 22,449 | 1 | 1 |
| Washington | 48,167 | 45,765 | 2 | 1 |
| Wayne | 49,882 | 48,882 | 2 | 1 |
| Westchester | 100,660 | 96,594 | 3 | 3 |
| Wyoming | 30,595 | 30,295 | 1 | 1 |
| Yates | 19,686 | 18,436 | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 4,705,208 | 4,376,458 | 128 | 128 |

Some time ago we published an article on "City Absorption," wherein it was shown that nearly all the increase in the population of the State would be found in the cities. The same truth applies to representation, as indeed it must under the law. Fifty years ago New-York had 10 Assemblymen, Kings 1, and Erie 1. Now, in place of twelve in all, they will have at least forty-six; and yet there are no more members in the whole Assembly than in 1822. The table below, showing all the changes for half a century, is an interesting study. Allowance should be made for the new counties, Fulton and Hamilton, Schuyler and Wyoming; but since 1846 no change has been made.

APPORTIONMENT FOR ASSEMBLYMEN SINCE THE CONSTITUTION OF 1821.

| Counties. | 1822. | 1826. | 1836. | 1846. | 1856. | 1866. | 1876. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Albany | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Allegany | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Broome | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Cattaraugus | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Cayuga | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Chautauqua | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Chemung | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Chenango | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Clinton | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Columbia | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Cortland | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Delaware | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Dutchess | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Erie | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| Essex | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Franklin | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Fulton & Hamilton | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Genesee | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Greene | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Herkimer | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Jefferson | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| Kings | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 9 | 13 |
| Lewis | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Livingston | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Madison | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Monroe | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| Montgomery | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| New-York | 10 | 11 | 13 | 16 | 17 | 21 | 28 |
| Niagara | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Oneida | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 |
| Onondaga | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Ontario | 6 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Orange | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Orleans | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Oswego | .. | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| Otsego | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Putnam | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Queens | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Rensselaer | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Richmond | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Rockland | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| St. Lawrence | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| Saratoga | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Schenectady | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Schoharie | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Schuyler | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Seneca | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Steuben | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| Suffolk | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Sullivan | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Tioga | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Tompkins | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Ulster | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| Warren | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Washington | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Wayne | .. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Westchester | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Wyoming | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Yates | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 |

SIZE OF LEGISLATIVE BODIES.

Considering the number of people represented, the Legislature of New-York is among the smallest of the law-making bodies in the Union. Arguments in favor of a larger number, especially of Assemblymen, have often been presented. Gov. Seymour has recently written on the subject, holding that there should be smaller constituencies in the country to counteract the absorbing power of the cities. Others argue that a larger body would make bribery, or buying up, correspondingly difficult, and point to New-Hampshire—with one member of the Legislature to every 900 inhabitants—as a place where such corruption is almost unknown. For the benefit of the reader we give the numbers in the several Legislatures as now organized:

| State. | Senate. | House. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 33 | 100 | 133 |
| Arkansas | 24 | 82 | 106 |
| California | 40 | 80 | 120 |
| Connecticut | 21 | 241 | 262 |
| Delaware | 9 | 21 | 30 |
| Florida | 24 | 53 | 77 |
| Georgia | 44 | 175 | 219 |
| Illinois | 25 | 90 | 115 |
| Iowa | 40 | 100 | 140 |
| Indiana | 50 | 98 | 148 |
| Kansas | 25 | 75 | 100 |
| Kentucky | 38 | 100 | 138 |
| Louisiana | 36 | 101 | 137 |
| Maine | 31 | 151 | 182 |
| Maryland | 24 | 86 | 110 |
| Massachusetts | 40 | 240 | 280 |
| Michigan | 32 | 100 | 132 |
| Minnesota | 22 | 47 | 69 |
| Mississippi | 34 | 112 | 146 |
| Missouri | 34 | 200 | 234 |
| Nebraska | 13 | 39 | 52 |
| Nevada | 19 | 38 | 57 |
| New-Hampshire | 12 | 341 | 353 |
| New-Jersey | 21 | 60 | 81 |
| New-York | 32 | 128 | 160 |
| North Carolina | 50 | 120 | 170 |
| Ohio | 36 | 105 | 141 |
| Oregon | 16 | 34 | 50 |
| Pennsylvania | 33 | 100 | 133 |
| Rhode Island | 36 | 72 | 108 |
| South Carolina | 33 | 124 | 157 |
| Tennessee | 25 | 75 | 100 |
| Texas | 30 | 90 | 120 |
| Vermont | 30 | 241 | 271 |
| Virginia | 43 | 132 | 175 |
| West Virginia | 24 | 65 | 89 |
| Wisconsin | 33 | 100 | 133 |

## DIPHTHERIA IN WAYNE COUNTY, PENN.

MILFORD, Dec. 26.—The family of Thomas Crago, of Dyberry, Wayne County, has become nearly extinct by diphtheria. Mr. Crago has lost four children this month, having buried two on Sunday. Himself and servant girl were taken sick last week, and died Thursday. The wife died only a few months ago. Only two children are left of the family, and they are reported dangerously ill with the same disease.

WHILE WAITING FOR A COUGH to go as it came, you are often laying the foundation for some pulmonary or bronchial affection. It is better to get rid of a cold at once by using that sure remedy, DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, which will cure the most stubborn cough, and relieve you of all anxiety as to dangerous consequences.—*Advertisement.*

HERBERT SPENCER'S Place in Modern Science, Leading Woman Journalists, Renan and Religion, Why He didn't get rich, and many other things rare, rich, and racy, in THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for January. Price, 30 cents. New-York: S. R. WELLS & Co., No. 737 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

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## DIED.

ADAMS.—At Orange, N. J., Dec. 25, 1875, Rev. GEORGE B. ADAMS, D. D., aged 74 years.

Funeral services on Tuesday, Dec. 28, 1875, at Trinity Congregational Church, Harrison st., near Brick Church Station, on arrival of 2:30 P. M. train from New-York, via Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice. The remains will be taken to Brunswick, Me., for interment.

BRYANT.—On Sunday morning, Dec. 26, 1875, after a short illness, WM. C. BRYANT, Sr., aged 40 years. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BARBER.—On Sunday, Dec. 26, SARAH, widow of the late Dr. John Barber, of Staten Island, in the 74th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her son Alfred, No. 414 Clermont av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 28, at 12 o'clock M., without further invitation.

BUSH.—In Providence, R. I., Dec. 24, HARRY POWELL BUSH, son of Patience Mauran and the late Daniel Bush, in the 25th year of his age.

CHICHESTER.—In Brooklyn, E. D., Dec. 24, LEWIS CHICHESTER, in the 81st year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 57 South 8th st., on Monday, Dec. 27, at 2:30 P. M.

CUTTING.—On Friday, December 24, in the 23d year of her age, NATHALIE, wife of R. FULTON CUTTING, and daughter of the Rev. N. H. Schenck.

Funeral on Monday the 27th inst., at 11:30 A. M., at St. Ann's Church on the Heights, Brooklyn.

DODD.—At Newark, on Christmas Day, of pneumonia, JULIA HITCHCOCK, wife of Daniel Dodd.

Funeral at Trinity Church, Newark, on Wednesday, the 29th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

HAMMETT.—In Greenpoint, Dec. 24, of diphtheria, JAMES TISDALE, only son of B. M. and Mary T. Hammett, age 11 years.

Funeral services at No. 569 Lorimer st., Greenpoint, at 4 o'clock, on Sunday Dec. 26. Remains will be taken to Newport, R. I., for interment.

HOPKINS.—In Flatbush, Long Island, Saturday, 25th inst., DEBORAH HOPKINS, widow of Gen. Gilbert Hopkins, of Ravenswood, aged 81 years, 9 days.

Funeral services will be held in the Rutgers Presbyterian Church, Madison av., corner 29th st., on Tuesday, 28th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Her remains will be interred in the family burying ground at Greenwich, Conn.

KIRK.—On Friday, Dec. 24, 1875, LEWIS J. KIRK.

The funeral will take place from his late residence at Classon's Point, Westchester County, on Monday, Dec. 27, 1875, at 11 A. M. Relatives and friends, and also the members of Mosaic Lodge, No. 418, F. and A. M., and of the Ninth Class Association of old Public School No. 14, are respectfully invited to attend.

KERR.—Saturday, Dec. 25, ELEANOR R., daughter of Lawrence R. and Mary Kerr.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of her parents, No. 149 East 40th st., this Monday evening, at 7:30 o'clock. The remains will be interred at Flushing, Long Island.

LINDEMAN.—At Mount Vernon, N. Y., on Dec. 24, WILLIAM LINDEMAN, (late of the firm of Lindeman & Sons,) in the 82d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, on Monday, the 27th, at 1 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the noon train from Grand Central Depot, New-Haven Railroad.

LOCKITT.—Friday, Dec. 24, 1875, MARIA, relict of the late Joseph Lockitt, aged 70 years and 6 months.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 199 Carlton av., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock, Monday, Dec. 27.

MORGAN.—Dec. 24, ELIZA MORGAN, mother of Asher R. Morgan, in the 84th year of her age.

Relatives and friends, and those of her son, are invited to attend the funeral services at his residence, No. 66 West 50th st., on Monday, Dec. 27, at 11 A. M.

NOURSE.—On Friday morning, Dec. 24, 1875, aged 8 years and 5 months, ALFRED P. NOURSE, Jr., son of Alfred P. and Camilla F. Nourse.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 29 West 36th st., at 9:30 A. M. on Monday, the 27th. Relatives and friends respectfully invited to attend.

OSBORN.—On Friday, Dec. 24, JOSEPH M. OSBORN, in the 61st year of his age.

Funeral services from his late residence at Scotch Plains, N. J., on Monday, Dec. 27, at 12 M. Carriages in waiting at Fanwood Station on arrival of the train leaving foot of Liberty st., at 10:15 A. M.

ODELL.—At Yonkers, Dec. 24, REBECCA, widow of the late Samuel Odell, of London, England, in her 63d year.

PINCKNEY.—On Sunday evening, Dec. 26, FANNIE DE WOLFE, wife of Walter S. Pinckney, and daughter of William De Wolfe, of Hackensack, N. J.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

PLACE.—Suddenly, at Orange, N. J., Dec. 24, 1875, CAROLINE, wife of Fletcher Place, aged 39 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her father, Mr. Delamontagnie, No. 648 Greene av., Brooklyn, on Monday, 27th inst., at 1:30 o'clock P. M.

SHAW.—Dec. 24, 1875, HARRIETTE J., widow of the late John T. Shaw.

Funeral on Sunday, Dec. 26, at 2 P. M., from corner Madison av. and 50th st.

THOMPSON.—On Saturday, Dec. 25, 1875, WILLIAM B. THOMPSON, in the 67th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 36 East 30th st., on Tuesday, Dec. 28, at 4 o'clock P. M.

WARD.—At Orange, N. J., Dec. 25, 1875, MARY ANN, wife of Philip Ward.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, the 29th inst., at 11 o'clock from Christ Church, East Orange. Carriages will be in waiting at Brick Church Station on arrival of 9:50 A. M. train from New-York.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

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THE FOREIGN MAILS FOR THE WEEK ending Saturday, Jan. 1, 1876, will close at this office on Tuesday, at 3:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Wyoming, via Queenstown; on Wednesday, at 11 A. M., for Europe, per steamer China, via Queenstown; on Thursday, at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Pommerania, via Plymouth and Hamburg; on Saturday, at 6 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Germanic, via Queenstown, and at 5 A. M. for Scotland, per steamer California, via Glasgow. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

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Editor in Chief of the CHURCH JOURNAL.

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## THE NAVY.

### LIST OF PRINCIPAL OFFICERS—OUR VESSELS AND THEIR ARMAMENTS.

The Philadelphia *Press* prints the following information gleaned from advance sheets of the Navy register:

ADMIRAL.

| | Present duty, station, or residence. | Appointed from. |
|---|---|---|
| David D. Porter | Special duty, Washington | Penn. |

VICE ADMIRAL.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Stephen C. Rowan | Com'dt New-York | Ohio |

REAR ADMIRALS.

*Active List.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Charles H. Davis | Supt. Naval Observatory | Mass. |
| John Rodgers | Com'dt Mare Island, Cal. | [illegible] |
| Alex. M. Pennock | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| John L. Worden | Com'dg European Station | [illegible] |
| John J. Almy | Com'dg North Pacific Station | [illegible] |
| James H. Strong | Newburg, N. Y. | [illegible] |
| William Reynolds | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| William E. Le Roy | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| J. R. Mullany | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Reed Werden | Com'dg South Pacific Station | [illegible] |
| S. D. Trenchard | [illegible] | N. Y. |

COMMODORES.

| Name and Rank. | Appointed from. |
|---|---|
| Alexander Murray | Pennsylvania. |
| Edward Donaldson | Maryland. |
| George H. Preble | Maine. |
| Thomas H. Patterson | Louisiana. |
| John C. Howell | Pennsylvania. |
| Daniel Ammen | Ohio. |
| Edward T. Nichols | Georgia. |
| Robert H. Wyman | New-Hampshire. |
| George B. Balch | Alabama. |
| Thomas H. Stevens | Connecticut. |
| Foxhall A. Parker | Virginia. |
| John Guest | Missouri. |
| John M. B. Clitz | New-York. |
| Andrew Bryson | New-York. |
| Donald McN. Fairfax | North Carolina. |
| James H. Spotts | North Carolina. |
| J. W. A. Nicholson | New-York. |
| Albert G. Clary | Massachusetts. |
| George H. Cooper | New-York. |
| Charles H. B. Caldwell | Connecticut. |
| John C. Febiger | Ohio. |
| Peirce Crosby | Pennsylvania. |
| J. Blakeley Creighton | New-York. |
| Aaron K. Hughes | New-York. |
| Edmund R. Colhoun | Missouri. |

CAPTAINS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Charles H. Baldwin | New-York. |
| Robert W. Shufeldt | New-York. |
| Alexander C. Rhind | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | Ohio. |
| William [illegible] Spicer | New-York. |
| Somerville Nicholson | New-York. |
| William [illegible] Hopkins | [illegible] |
| Paul Shirley | Kentucky. |
| Thomas Pattison | New-York. |
| William N. Jeffers | New-Jersey. |
| Edward Simpson | New-York. |
| William G. Temple | Vermont. |
| Samuel P. Carter | Tennessee. |
| Thomas S. Phelps | Maine. |
| Edward Barrett | Louisiana. |
| Homer C. Blake | Ohio. |
| Clark H. Wells | Pennsylvania. |
| S. P. Quackenbush | New-York. |
| Earl English | New-Jersey. |
| Reigart B. Lowry | Pennsylvania. |
| William W. Low | Massachusetts. |
| John H. Upshur | Virginia. |
| Francis A. Roe | New-York. |
| Samuel R. Franklin | Pennsylvania. |
| William D. Whiting | Massachusetts. |
| Edward Y. McCauley | Pennsylvania. |
| J. C. P. DeKrafft | Illinois. |
| Oscar C. Badger | Pennsylvania. |
| Stephen B. Luce | New-York. |
| John Lee Davis | Indiana. |
| Alexander A. Semmes | Maryland. |
| William T. Truxtun | Pennsylvania. |
| Jonathan Young | Illinois. |
| William K. Mayo | Virginia. |
| James E. Jouett | Kentucky. |
| J. Scott Fillebrown | Maryland. |
| John H. Russell | Maryland. |
| Andrew W. Johnson | District of Columbia. |
| Walter W. Queen | New-York. |
| Ralph Chandler | New-York. |
| Philip C. Johnson | Maine. |
| K. Randolph Breese | Rhode Island. |
| Lewis A. Kimberly | Illinois. |
| [illegible] | Massachusetts. |
| Daniel L. Braine | Texas. |
| George E. Belknap | New-Hampshire. |
| David B. Harmony | Pennsylvania. |
| John Irwin | Pennsylvania. |

COMMANDERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| James A. Greer | Ohio. |
| Elias K. Owen | Illinois. |
| Aaron W. Weaver | Ohio. |
| William P. McCann | Kentucky. |
| James H. Gillis | Pennsylvania. |
| William E. Fitzhugh | Ohio. |
| Charles H. Cushman | Maine. |
| Henry A. Adams, Jr. | Pennsylvania. |
| George Brown | Indiana. |
| John G. Walker | Iowa. |
| Francis M. Ramsay | Pennsylvania. |
| Richard L. Law | Indiana. |
| Milton Haxtun | New-York. |
| Robert F. R. Lewis | Missouri. |
| F. Livingston Breese | Illinois. |
| Henry Wilson | New-York. |
| Joseph S. Skerrett | Ohio. |
| Francis H. Baker | New-Hampshire. |
| Joseph P. Fyffe | Ohio. |
| Oscar F. Stanton | New-York. |
| Bushrod B. Taylor | Indiana. |
| Henry Erben | New-York. |
| Edward P. McCrea | Wisconsin. |
| Richard W. Meade | California. |
| Charles C. Carpenter | Massachusetts. |
| William A. Kirkland | North Carolina. |
| Edward E. Potter | Illinois. |
| Lester A. Beardslee | New-York. |
| Charles A. Babcock | Michigan. |
| Thomas O. Selfridge | Massachusetts. |
| Joseph N. Miller | Ohio. |
| Montgomery Sicard | New-York. |
| Edmund O. Mathews | Missouri. |
| Edward P. Lull | Wisconsin. |
| Charles S. Norton | New-York. |
| Robert F. Bradford | Massachusetts. |
| Robert L. Phythian | Kentucky. |
| Augustus P. Cooke | New-York. |
| Rush R. Wallace | Tennessee. |
| Chester Hatfield | New-York. |
| Robert Boyd, Jr. | Maine. |
| George A. Stevens | Tennessee. |
| John N. Quackenbush | New-York. |
| Charles J. McDougal | Pennsylvania. |
| George H. Perkins | New-Hampshire. |
| Thomas H. Eastman | New-Hampshire. |
| Edward Terry | Connecticut. |
| Francis M. Bunce | Connecticut. |
| Byron Wilson | Ohio. |
| Frederick V. McNair | Pennsylvania. |
| Arthur R. Yates | New-York. |
| John Adams Howell | New-York. |
| Allen V. Reed | New-York. |
| George Dewey | Vermont. |
| George B. White | Pennsylvania. |
| Henry L. Howison | Indiana. |
| Albert Kautz | Ohio. |
| Alfred T. Mahan | New-York. |
| George C. Remey | Iowa. |
| Norman H. Farquhar | Pennsylvania. |
| S. Dana Greene | Rhode Island. |
| Theodore F. Kane | New-York. |
| C. M. Schoonmaker | New-York. |
| Henry B. Seely | New-York. |
| Roderick S. McCook | Ohio. |
| Gilbert C. Wiltse | New-York. |
| Joseph D. Marvin | Ohio. |
| James O'Kane | Indiana. |
| Thomas L. Swann | Maryland. |
| Sullivan D. Ames | Rhode Island. |
| J. Crittenden Watson | Kentucky. |
| Henry B. Robeson | Connecticut. |
| H. De Haven Manley | Pennsylvania. |
| William Whitehead | Pennsylvania. |
| Edward A. Walker | Massachusetts. |
| Winfield S. Schley | Maryland. |
| Silas Casey, Jr. | New-York. |
| William T. Sampson | New-York. |
| Alfred T. Snell | Massachusetts. |
| George P. Ryan | Massachusetts. |
| George M. Bache | Pennsylvania. |
| Bartlett J. Cromwell | Nebraska. |
| George W. Hayward | Wisconsin. |
| John W. Philip | New-York. |
| Henry F. Picking | Pennsylvania. |
| Frederick Rodgers | Maryland. |
| J. F. McGlensey | Pennsylvania. |
| Edgar C. Merriman | New-York. |
| Frederick R. Smith | Maine. |
| Charles L. Huntington | Illinois. |
| Alfred Hopkins | New-York. |

ORGANIZATION OF FLEETS.

*North Atlantic Station.*

Rear Admiral J. R. Mullany commanding.

| | Guns. | Tonnage. |
|---|---|---|
| Worcester, flag-ship | 15 | 2,000 |
| Powhatan | 17 | 2,182 |
| Plymouth | 12 | 1,122 |
| Ossipee | 8 | 828 |
| Shawmut | 8 | 410 |
| Kansas | 3 | 410 |
| Pinta | 2 | 300 |
| *Iron-clads—* | | |
| Dictator | 2 | 1,750 |
| Canonicus | 2 | 550 |
| Saugus | 2 | 550 |
| Ajax | 2 | 550 |
| Mahopac | 2 | 550 |
| Manhattan | 2 | 550 |
| Passaic | 2 | 490 |
| Catskill | 2 | 490 |
| Lehigh | 2 | 490 |
| Nahant | 2 | 490 |
| *Hospital ship—* | | |
| Pawnee | 2 | 872 |
| Total | 82 | 14,018 |

*South Atlantic Squadron.*

Rear Admiral William E. Le Roy commanding.

| | Guns. | Tonnage. |
|---|---|---|
| Brooklyn, flag-ship | 20 | 2,000 |
| Monongahela | 11 | 960 |
| Wasp | 1 | 365 |
| Total | 32 | 3,325 |

*European Station.*

Rear Admiral John L. Worden commanding.

| | Guns. | Tonnage. |
|---|---|---|
| Franklin, flag-ship | 39 | 3,173 |
| Alaska | 12 | 1,122 |
| Congress | 16 | 2,000 |
| Juniata | 8 | 828 |
| Total | 75 | 7,123 |

*North Pacific Station.*

Rear Admiral John J. Almy commanding.

| | Guns. | Tonnage. |
|---|---|---|
| Pensacola, flag-ship | 22 | 2,000 |
| Lackawanna | 10 | 1,000 |
| Portsmouth | 14 | 840 |
| Tuscarora | 6 | 750 |
| Total | 50 | 4,599 |

*South Pacific Station.*

Rear Admiral Reed Werden commanding.

| | Guns. | Tonnage. |
|---|---|---|
| Richmond, flag-ship | 14 | 2,000 |
| Omaha | 12 | 1,122 |
| Onward, store-ship | 3 | 704 |
| Total | 29 | 3,826 |

*Asiatic Squadron.*

Rear Admiral William Reynolds commanding.

| | Guns. | Tonnage. |
|---|---|---|
| Tennessee, flag-ship | 23 | 3,133 |
| Kearsarge | 8 | 695 |
| Yantic | 3 | 410 |
| Ashuelot | 6 | 786 |
| Saco | 6 | 410 |
| Monocacy | 6 | 747 |
| Palos | 6 | 300 |
| Total | 52 | 5,459 |

SPECIAL SERVICE.

| | Guns. | Tonnage. |
|---|---|---|
| Minnesota | 45 | 2,000 |
| Michigan | 1 | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Gettysburg | 1 | [illegible] |

LIST OF VESSELS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

| | Guns. | Tonnage. | Station. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *First Rates.* | | | |
| Colorado | [illegible] | [illegible] | North Atlantic. |
| Franklin | [illegible] | [illegible] | European. |
| Minnesota | [illegible] | [illegible] | New-London. |
| Tennessee | [illegible] | [illegible] | Asiatic. |
| Wabash | [illegible] | [illegible] | Boston. |
| *Second Rates.* | | | |
| [illegible] | 21 | 2,000 | Boston. |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | New-London. |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | Washington. |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | Norfolk. |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | New-York. |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | Mare Island. |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | New-York. |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | New-York. |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | Norfolk. |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | New-York. |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | N. Atlantic. |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | S. Atlantic. |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | S. Atlantic. |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | N. Pacific. |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | European. |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | Portsmouth. |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | European. |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | N. Atlantic. |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | North Pacific. |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | European. |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | North Pacific. |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | Asiatic. |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | North Atlantic. |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | South Pacific. |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | North Pacific. |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | Portsmouth. |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | North Atlantic. |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | North Atlantic. |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | 900 | New-London. |
| *Third Rates.* | | | |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | European. |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | North Atlantic. |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | Portsmouth. |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | Special service. |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | Washington. |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | Norfolk. |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | Portsmouth. |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | Mare Island. |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | Asiatic. |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | Asiatic. |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | Portsmouth. |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | Boston. |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | Norfolk. |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | Boston. |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | Mare Island, Cal. |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | North Pacific. |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | Washington. |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | Portsmouth, N. H. |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | Surveying service. |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | Asiatic. |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | Asiatic. |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | 410 | North Atlantic. |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | 410 | Washington. |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | 410 | Asiatic. |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | 410 | Mare Island, Cal. |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | 410 | North Atlantic. |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | 410 | Asiatic. |
| Michigan | [illegible] | 450 | On the lakes. |
| *Fourth Rates.* | | | |
| Frolic | 8 | 614 | League Island. |
| Gettysburg | 1 | [illegible] | Special service. |
| Tallapoosa | [illegible] | [illegible] | Baltimore. |
| Wasp | 1 | 365 | South Atlantic. |
| Palos | [illegible] | 300 | Asiatic. |
| Despatch | 4 | 730 | Special service. |

WOODEN SAILING VESSELS.

| | Guns. | Tonnage. | Station. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Second Rates.* | | | |
| New-Hampshire | 15 | 2,600 | Norfolk. |
| New-Orleans | — | 2,800 | Sackett's Harbor. |
| Ohio | 8 | 2,700 | Boston. |
| Vermont | 10 | 2,600 | New-York. |
| Virginia | — | 2,600 | Boston. |
| *Third rates.* | | | |
| *First class.* | | | |
| Constellation | 10 | 1,226 | Norfolk. |
| Constitution | 8 | 1,636 | Philadelphia. |
| Independence | 22 | 1,976 | Mare Island. |
| Macedonian | 8 | 1,140 | Norfolk. |
| Potomac | 20 | 1,476 | Philadelphia. |
| Sabine | 32 | 1,476 | Portsmouth. |
| Santee | 22 | 1,476 | Naval Academy. |
| Savannah | — | 1,476 | Norfolk. |
| St. Lawrence | 10 | 1,476 | Norfolk. |
| *Second class.* | | | |
| Portsmouth | 14 | 840 | North Pacific. |
| Cyane | — | 800 | Mare Island. |
| Jamestown | 6 | 800 | Mare Island. |
| Saratoga | 10 | 800 | Ordnance service. |
| St. Louis | — | 700 | League Island. |
| St. Mary's | 10 | 700 | New-York. |
| Dale | 8 | 580 | Naval Academy. |
| Pawnee | 2 | 872 | North Atlantic. |
| *Fourth rates.* | | | |
| Guard | 12 | 925 | |
| Onward | 3 | 704 | |
| Relief | 2 | 468 | |
| Supply | 4 | 547 | |

IRON-CLAD VESSELS.

| | Guns. | Tonnage. | Station. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ajax | 2 | 550 | Pensacola. |
| Amphitrite | 4 | 874 | Wilmington. |
| Canonicus | 2 | 550 | New-Orleans. |
| Camanche | 2 | 490 | Mare Island. |
| Catskill | 2 | 490 | Mare Island. |
| Colossus | 10 | 3,127 | New-York. |
| Dictator | 2 | 1,750 | North Atlantic. |
| Hero | 2 | 495 | Washington. |
| Jason | 2 | 495 | League Island. |
| Lehigh | 2 | 490 | Philadelphia. |
| Mahopac | 2 | 550 | Pensacola. |
| Manhattan | 2 | 550 | Pensacola. |
| Massachusetts | [illegible] | 3,127 | Portsmouth, N. H. |
| Miantonomoh | 4 | 1,225 | Chester. |
| Monadnock | 4 | 1,600 | Mare Island. |
| Montauk | 2 | 490 | New-York. |
| Nahant | 2 | 490 | League Island. |
| Nantucket | 2 | 496 | Philadelphia. |
| Oregon | [illegible] | 3,127 | Boston. |
| Passaic | 2 | 490 | Philadelphia. |
| Piscataqua | [illegible] | 3,127 | Washington. |
| Puritan | 4 | 3,270 | League Island. |
| Roanoke | 6 | 3,300 | New-York. |
| Saugus | 2 | 550 | Pensacola. |
| Terror | 4 | 1,035 | Philadelphia. |
| Wyandotte | 2 | 550 | League Island. |

## *PELICANS AND CORMORANTS.*

### AWKWARD BIRDS ON LAND, SKILLFUL FISHERS AT SEA.

A writer in the San Francisco *Bulletin*, speaking of the sea-birds found in that vicinity, says:

"Two very characteristic species of pelicans are found upon this coast, viz., the rough-billed or white pelican, and the brown, or more properly, the grey pelican, the former being very rare and the latter exceedingly common. The white pelican, too, prefers fresh water to salt, though found upon both, while the latter is purely marine in its preferences and habits. There are no more singular birds upon the coast than these same pelicans, and upon land no bird is more awkward. Their huge, columnar legs are little adapted for walking, and the waddle of a duck is poetry compared to theirs. Their heads are thrown awkwardly back and they seem about to topple over at every step, but once let them strike the water and they are different creatures. Their stout feet rush them through the flood, their necks wave back and forth in graceful curves, and their keen eyes watch for their finny prey with eagerness. The fishing habits of these two varieties are very different from each other. The great white pelican swims upon the surface with his lower mandible immersed and his huge pouch trailing below like a scoop-net, and taking in quarts of small fry at once. When it is filled to his liking, the bill is closed, then raised perpendicularly to allow the water to run out, and then the imprisoned fish are either unceremoniously swallowed, still alive, or, rising into the air, the bird flies heavily away to feed his mate and young in some distant nest. The brown pelican, on the other hand, skims lightly over the water, and, when it sees a fish, dives after it, often submerging its whole body, and, as far as I can discover, seldom using its pouch except when it has a family to provide for. Both varieties customarily feed upon small fish, and over a quart are often found in their stomachs, but occasionally a fish weighing two or three pounds is successfully 'wrestled' with. Passengers on Pacific steamers frequently see large numbers of white pelicans following the vessels, but it has been noticed that they seldom, if ever, pass Cape St. Lucas, the reason evidently being the sudden change in temperature always met with there, necessitating a change of the voyagers' clothing, and evidently forming an insuperable barrier against the progress of these birds. The brown pelican's best estate is seen at and beyond the Golden Gate, particularly upon Seal Rock and the neighboring small rocky islands, where, in company with the cormorants and gulls, these birds perch in swarms above the sounding waves in the caves below. The pelican in the wilderness is a favorite symbol of desolation, and here the bird is best seen in all his solemn and silent grandeur. About these crags he soars and fishes for himself and the predacious gulls from morning till night, and as the sun goes down, rises with his companions and silently flaps into the sunset, his uncouth form darkly limned against the western fires; for, in common with some other varieties of aquatic birds, at this time he seeks the open sea, and folding his tired wings upon the waves is rocked to rest in the 'cradle of the deep.' There are many reasons probably tending to this action; his foes are near the shore, the beating surf might disturb his repose, and birds, like ships, are safest in the open sea during a gale, for in every storm on this coast large numbers of ducks, grebes, pelicans, and gulls, caught upon a lee shore, are wrecked and drowned upon the beach, and near the Golden Gate the other day I found several gulls lying dead in a sandy field remote from the sea, having evidently been beaten to death in the preceding night's storm. In the gray dawn of the morning long lines of these birds begin to trail in again toward shore, and the effect of their sudden appearance from out the mist of the sea, their heavy, funereal, bat-like flight, and their sudden vanishing in the mist beyond, is singularly ghostly and unreal. A curious system of subcutaneous air-cells which many swimming birds possess, gives this species an unusual buoyancy in the water, its skin being separated from the muscles over a large part of their surface by an interval of half an inch or more, occupied by a series of air vessels. The frigate pelican, or man-of-war bird, a creature which seems to possess in its greatest perfection the gift of wings, is frequently seen soaring high in the air far out at sea, or pursuing and robbing sober and defenseless boobys, gannets, and other fishing-birds, and may occasionally even visit our bay; but its preferences are for more southern seas, and it will never be a frequent visitor to our shores. No winged thing can match this species in speed and lightness of flight, and no other bird seems to have been as especially created for a courier of the air; for, though its body is less than two feet long, each of its wings is over three feet in length, and both, when spread, extend over seven feet. The speed they attain is marvelous, easily outstripping even the swiftest terns, and the power of the pectoral and dorsal muscles necessary to operate with such rapidity such ponderous wings, must be almost incredible. It darts upon its prey like a meteor, and, when forcing some weak gull to drop its hardly-earned fish, easily secures it by darting upon it before it reaches the waves, while the frightened flying-fish, leaping into the air to escape the murderous pursuit of dolphins or bonitas, frequently meet a similar fate in the stomach of this watchful enemy. It also has the faculty—a matter of constant puzzle and unavailing research among naturalists—of floating in the upper air on motionless wing for hours at a time, and even sleeps in that situation in serene sunlight, calmly indifferent to tempests which may be raging far below.

CORMORANTS.

"The cormorant family, the members of which are easily distinguished by their erect posture on land, their thick, dark plumage, their snake-like necks, and their stiff, [illegible] tails—has three representatives in these waters, the brandta, double-crested, and violet green cormorants, the first being the commonest species. This variety is a common object at certain seasons about the bay, pursuing its avocation as a fisher, or basking with outstretched wings and loosened plumage in the sunny side of rocky cliffs and beaches. At Seal Rock and on the islands near it it is a constant companion of the pelicans and gulls, living with them and the seals in almost harmony, and finding a rich store of its favorite food in the swarming shoals of fish which infest this locality. In common with the grebes and loons, this bird displays that singular formation of feet and legs which, greatly adding to the quickness and ease in the water, materially detracts from its gracefulness upon the land, these members being placed so far back on the body that its powers of locomotion are much impeded and its gait rendered extremely awkward, while, like the Irishman's toad, it is obliged 'to stand up when it sits down,' squatting heavily, and with its legs extended in front. Yet even then the movements of its body and the curves of its long neck are very graceful, and upon the water its evolutions are pleasing and rapid. Like nearly all the divers, this bird dives with great celerity, even disappearing at the flash of a gun, and escaping the shot which so closely follows it, and it is also a common sight to see them sink instantaneously and silently like lead at the approach of danger, only to reappear after a long submersion, and at a very distant point from where they went down. There is something inexpressibly crafty in the bird's appearance both before and after this exploit, and which never fails to impress me as savoring somewhat of the supernatural—a feeling which the bird's singular appearance and dusky hue increases. The double-crested cormorant is not an uncommon bird with us, and is principally distinguished from its cousin, the brandta, by its larger size, rapid flight, and curious double crest of long feathers, curving forward after much the fashion of the plumes of the California quail—a bird as unlike it as possible in other respects. It is a very wary and at the same time a very blunder-headed species, being difficult to approach, and yet often flying directly past the person who has aroused its suspicions, and it also possesses the faculty of being entertained, and has a mildly humorous side to its nature, which it exemplifies by often floating about for hours at a time on pieces of drift-wood, in a sort of calm ecstasy. On land it is as awkward as possible, going about by convulsive leaps, in which it employs its stiff tail as a spring. The violet-green cormorant is of almost exactly the same size of the brandta, is similar in habits and life, and possesses no marked peculiarities, except in the matter of plumage, which is of beautiful violet, blue and green tints blending together in a most singular and striking manner. Seen in the sunlight, this bird has all the beauty of a peacock's breast. It is a rare visitor, however, seldom coming as far south as San Francisco."

## *DROWNED IN AN ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE.*

How a desperate attempt to escape from custody resulted in the death of the prisoner is thus described by the Cincinnati *Commercial* of the 25th inst.: "The body of 'William Carter,' who is supposed to have been Frank Rivers, a notorious thief, has been recovered from the Ohio River, and is now in charge of the Coroner of this city, who will hold an inquest on it Monday morning. This man was being brought to this city five weeks ago from Portsmouth by steamer, in custody of T. T. Yeager, Deputy United States Marshal, on a charge of counterfeiting, when he made the most desperate effort at escape that we have ever chronicled. In the gloom of a very black night, as the steamer was swiftly gliding down the dark river, the man, with a nerve born of desperation, possessed himself of a life-preserver, which, with his manacled hands, he managed to clasp around his body under his arms, and while the officer slept made his way out to the guards, and, with his wrists still firmly caught together by the iron bracelets, leaped over into the swift, deep current. The chances against him were a hundred to one, and he must have known it. But back of him was the horror of long years of prison life, before him only the chances of spending his remaining years within walls. So he took the risk—and met his death. His body was found floating in the water near California, above this city. It was swollen and decomposed. The hands were clutched upon the life-preserver that was still around him, and there still were the fatal manacles."

## *NEGRO MORTALITY.*

The report of the Board of Health of New-Orleans for 1874, which has just been printed, gives these figures: The population of the city is said to be 210,000—white, 155,000; colored, 55,000. The percentage of mortality per 1,000 population, according to race, is ascertained to be, in the case of children under two years of age, 156.93 of the white race and 299.48 of the colored race. In the total mortality from all causes the death-rate is 23.06 among the white people and 45.53 among the black people.

## *THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.*

Saturday being Christmas, no business was transacted at the Exchange.

The total value of City real estate disposed of at the Exchange for the week ending with Saturday, Dec. 25, amounts to $174,700, as against $296,926, the figures for the previous six business days.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

The sales at the Exchange are noticed to occur as follows:

*To-day, (Monday,) Dec. 27.*

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, D. C. Calvin, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 21 by 75 by 42 by 10 by 21 by 65, on East Ninth street, south side, 181.5 feet west of Second avenue. Also, similar sale, Menzo Diefendorf, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 18.9 by 100.5, on West Fifty-fifth street, south side, 206.3 feet east of Lexington avenue.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 20 by 70, No. 275 Fourth avenue, east side, 60 feet south of Twenty-second street.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. P. O'Neil, Esq., Referee, of one four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 75, on First avenue, west side, 140.8 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street.

By James M. Miller, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Thomas H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of three lots, each 25 by 100.8, on East Eighty-sixth street, north side, 125 feet east of Third avenue.

By R. V. Harnett, Superior Court foreclosure sale, S. T. Freeman, Esq., Referee, of one house, with plot 102.2 by 100, on Madison avenue, south-west corner of Seventy-seventh street.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 18.9 by 99.10, on East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, south side, 142.6 feet east of Third avenue.

By Steele & Carter, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, W. S. Keiley, Esq., Referee, of buildings, with plot 53.4 by 52.3 by 100.5 by 71.7, on the Boulevard or public drive, north-east corner of Sixty-third street.

*Tuesday, Dec. 28.*

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. P. O'Neil, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100.5, on West Fifty-seventh street, north side, 350 feet west of Ninth avenue; also, similar sale of two lots, each 25 by one-half the block, on East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, south side, 290 feet west of Fourth avenue.

By James M. Miller, Superior Court foreclosure sale, Theodore Wright, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 20 by 46.3 by 20 by 46.6, on Sixteenth street, known as lot No. 13 on map of the estate of John Staples, deceased.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of house, with lease of lot 50 by 142.4, on West Twenty-third street, north side, 300 feet east of Ninth avenue, together with lot, 8 by 55, adjoining above in rear, and extending through to West Twenty-fourth street, south side. Also, a similar sale of building, with lease of plot 150 by 63, Nos. 309 to 323, (inclusive,) West Twenty-third street, north side, 95 feet west of Eighth avenue. Similar sale of building, with lease of lot 19 by 55, No. 302 West Twenty-fourth street, south side, 75 feet west of Eighth avenue; building, with lease of lot 21 by 55, No. 304 West Twenty-fourth street, adjoining above; building, with lot 25 by 98.9, No. 314 West Twenty-fourth street, south side, 233.3 feet west of Eighth avenue, and building, with lease of lot 16.6 by 55, No. 310 West Twenty-fourth street, adjoining above. All of the above leases are dated May 2, 1864.

By R. V. Harnett, Superior Court foreclosure sale, H. Erbe, Esq., Referee, of one-third interest in the house, with lot 25 by 125, on Fourteenth street, known as lots Nos. 141 and 142, of Greenwich place, late farm of George Clinton.

By H. W. Coates, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. E. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, of six lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West Seventieth street, north side, 550 feet west of Eighth avenue.

*Wednesday, Dec. 29.*

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Frank Rudd, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100.5, on East Fifty-fourth street, 75 feet west of First avenue.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Murray Hoffman, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot, No. 214 West Forty-sixth street, south side, 216.4 feet west of Broadway.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Frank Rudd, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 29.6 by 54, No. 141 Cedar street, north side, 40.4 feet east of Washington street; also, similar sale, T. F. Miller, Esq., Referee, of one plot, 100.5 by 150, on Eighth avenue, south-west corner of Seventieth street; also, similar sale, S. T. Freeman, Esq., Referee, of one-third interest in the plot, 195 by 261.6 by 28 by 312.4, bounded by West Sixty-first street, Eighth avenue, Circle, and Boulevard.

*Thursday, Dec. 30.*

By James M. Miller, Superior Court foreclosure sale, Joseph Meeks, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 84.4, on East Seventy-ninth street, south side, 50 feet west of Fourth avenue.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. P. O'Neil, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 100, on East Forty-fifth street, south side, 100 feet west of Second avenue. Also, similar sale Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 98.1, on Sylvan place, north-west corner of One Hundred and Twentieth street.

*Friday, Dec. 31.*

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. Monell, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lease of lot 25 by 97.1 by 25 by 98.5, on East Fifty-sixth street, north side, 154 feet east of First avenue, Goelet lease, dated May 1, 1870, term twenty years; ground rent, $240 per annum.

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

A FORECLOSURE AUCTION SALE OF THE splendid large four-story store No. 2,[illegible] 1st av., near 120th st., at No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock, MONDAY, Dec. 27, by V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year. WALTER H. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

## DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP houses, $900 each; three four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, $1,500; two four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, on Madison av., $1,600, $1,900; five superbly finished and admirably located brown-stone residences, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $5,000. Apply at the Offices of the North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at the office in new block, 84th st., near Madison av. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

## STORES, &C., TO LET.

## OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.

ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants. Apply to

GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, FOURTH FLOOR, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st. Inquire on premises.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT MORISON'S,

Corner 11th st. and 6th av. Respectable Protestant and other girls waiting for situations.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A NEAT, ACTIVE young woman as first-class chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and care children; City or country; best City reference; is careful and reliable. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av., second floor, front room.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Welsh Protestant young woman; will assist with washing and ironing; good chamber-maid and waitress; good washer and ironer; willing to make herself generally useful; best testimonials; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat young woman, who understands her duties thoroughly, as chamber-maid and is an excellent waitress; City or country; can furnish unexceptionable reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A COMPETENT chamber-maid and seamstress, or nurse; a competent person, with several years' reference; runs machine; is quick at any work and fond of children; City or country. Call at No. 300 6th av., near 22d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEWING, OR assist in other work in house.—By a fully competent and obliging French girl, speaking German and English; wages not so much an object. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—BY A LADY for a Welsh Protestant girl as chamber-maid and to take care of growing children; willing and obliging. Call at Mrs. Parry's, No. 133 East 20th st., Monday and Tuesday.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG NORWEGIAN girl as chamber-maid in a private family or boarding-house; has first-class reference, and will go for low wages. Call at J. Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av.; notice name and address.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chamber-maid and waitress in a gentleman's family; best of reference. Address B. L., No. 713 7th av., rear building.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress, and to assist in washing and ironing. Call at No. 200 West 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN as chamber-maid and waitress; has three years' City references. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSE-WORK.—By an American Protestant woman; very best testimonials; good cook; also laundress; understands all kinds of work about the house. Very desirable for any party that wants a good steady servant; country or City. At Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR House work.—By a French woman, with excellent City reference, in a private family; is a good plain cook and laundress, and would make herself useful. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; A COMPETENT English woman, who thoroughly understands her work; can bone, lard, make soups, &c.; would, if cooking permitted, do washing; a really competent person for a steady place; City or country; last place four years. Call at No. 300 6th av., near 22d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong German young woman; understands American and English cooking thoroughly; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c., and is a first-class washer and ironer; best City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS A NO. 1 family cook; understands French, German, English, and American cooking; makes excellent bread and biscuit, pastry, &c., and can furnish unexceptionable references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-RATE COOK, WASHER, AND ironer, for a place in country or City; a Swedish woman of thirty, with good reference; can do any kind of household work, but wants a steady place; wages moderate. Call at No. 300 6th av., near 22d st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; is an excellent baker; will do coarse washing; best City reference; country preferred. Call at No. 33 West 19th st., first floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RE-spectable, competent, young woman to cook, wash, and iron in a private family; City reference. Call at No. 205 East 38th st., first floor, front room.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A NEAT, INdustrious, competent girl with very satisfactory City reference; City or country. Call or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK; THOROUGHLY UNderstands her business; can do all kinds of American cooking; is willing to assist with the washing; excellent City references. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

COOK, HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A TIDY GERman girl for City or country; understands all kinds of cooking or house-work; good reference. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 139 6th av.

COOK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND PROTESTANT woman as cook; is a good washer and ironer, or would do general house-work in a small family; excellent references. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY A REALLY GOOD FAMILY COOK, WHO bakes well, makes soups and a variety of desserts; has City references; families can be seen. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., first floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN GIRL TO cook, wash, and iron. Call at No. 118 East 11th st.

FRENCH NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a young girl who has the best of references. Can be seen at Mrs. Reynolds' new Protestant Agency, No. 103 East 27th st., near 4th av.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A NEW-ENGLAND lady, about middle age, fully competent, practical, and cultivated, to keep house for a family, or widower with children; can take charge of an establishment, large or small, or take care and be a companion to an invalid or lady; can teach children and sew; no objections to the country; highest reference given and required. Address Miss Kirkwood, Station E, New-York.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant young woman; highly respectable and recommended; understands general house-work; thoroughly good plain cook, washer, and ironer; sober, honest, willing, and obliging; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL with reference, as general servant, or cook and laundress; a good family cook and excellent laundress; makes bread, pies, &c.; City or country. Call at No. 300 6th av., near 22d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL FOR general house-work; City or country. Call at No. 277 Bowery.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH PERSON; SPEAKS German, and has the best references; is a tasteful hair-dresser; can cut and fit, and operates. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as laundress; thoroughly understands her business; good City reference. Call at No. 129 West 19th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN ENGlish Protestant young woman, recommended as infants' or growing children's nurse; can take entire charge and bring it up on a bottle; expert seamstress, cutter and fitter; operator, dress-maker, &c.; country or City. At Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

COACH HORSES.—A FIRST-CLASS PAIR OF coach horses, 16½ hands high; bays, sound and kind; will be sold at a bargain; also, landaulet, landau, Victoria, lunch wagon, and basket wagon. S. D. BRUCE, Turf, Field, and Farm.

HORSE BLANKETS, SLEIGH BELLS, and carriage robes in large stock. HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 72 Beekman st.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE, SETTLED FRENCH woman who understands the care of children and can sew nicely; is obliging and well-recommended. Can be engaged at Jacquin's French Bureau, No. 509 6th av., between 30th and 31st sts.

NURSE.—BY A LADY FOR A TRUSTWORTHY Protestant woman as infant's nurse. Can be seen at No. 480 West 21st st., present employer's.

UP-STAIRS WORK, &c.—BY A RESPECTAble young girl to do up-stairs work and waiting and assist with washing and ironing; three years' reference. Call for two days at No. 340 West 30th st., present employers.

SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID.—TO BE seen for two days, from 10 to 12, at No. 7 East 18th st., at her present employer's.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WAITRESS and chamber-maid; is a young, obliging, quick-footed Danish girl, with three years' reference; a thorough waitress; makes salads; understands silver, &c.; City or country. Call at No. 300 6th av., near 22d st.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A GIRL AS WAITRESS and seamstress in a private boarding-house, or would do general house-work for a small family; good City references. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED man as butler; first-class testimonials, and will be well recommended; is a Protestant. Address J. C., Box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BUTLER OR FIRST-CLASS WAITER.—Has a thorough and complete knowledge of his duties; years of experience here and in England; excellent reference; strictly temperate. Address J. M., Room No. 1, No. 158 West 26th st.

BUTLER, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN, NATIVE OF England; has lived as head waiter and single-handed, experienced as above; good City reference given. Call or address G. L., No. 100 East 28th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A HIGHLY-respectable married man (no family) as first-class coachman and groom; thoroughly efficient in every branch; no objection to City or country; can produce seven years' best City reference. Address O. B., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS COACHman and groom; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; also garden if required; willing and obliging; best City and country reference. Address J. A., Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable man as first-class coachman and groom; best of City reference can be produced; no objection to City or country. Address M. S., Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; NO CHILdren; has many years' good City reference; thoroughly understands his business, and will be found willing and obliging. Address Roberts, Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN, GROOM.—BY A COACHMAN who thoroughly understands his business in every respect; also, his groom; both are out of employment on account of their family going to Europe, and would take separate places if obliged to do so; best of references can be had by applying to W. B., No. 230 West 30th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, who has been in his employ for six years; he is a thorough horseman; I will give all satisfaction to any one that will call on me. Address D. S., Box No. 294 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGE 23, AS GROOM and to make himself generally useful; best reference from last employer. Address J. L., Box No. 213 Times Office.

NURSE, &c.—AN INVALID WANTING AN EXperienced male nurse, with medical qualifications, or a literary or a business companion, may address C. F., No. 123 East 30th st.; superior references for capacity and strict integrity.

ORGANIST AND CHOIR MASTER.

A position as above wanted by a young gentleman of energy and ability, pupil of English masters; thoroughly competent; good references. Address W., Windsor Hotel.

WAITER OR GENERAL SERVANT.—IN a gentleman's family; can care horses and drive if required; will be found sober and industrious; will go to the country if required; good references. Address G. H., Box No. 305 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A REspectable single young man, as waiter in a private family or boarding-house; understands his business thoroughly, and willing to make himself useful; can furnish undoubted reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN IN A private family; best references from Paris, London, and New-York. Address J. Francois, No. 165 West 31st st.

## HELP WANTED.

CAKE BAKER WANTED—AT NO. 830 6TH av., corner 47th st.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS WESTERN SALESmen by a Boston dry goods jobbing house. Address Post Office Box No. 5,200, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—NEAR-BY, WESTERN, AND SOUTHERN Salesmen in a first-class jobbing hat house. Address New-York Post Office Box No. 1,833.

DRY GOODS.

HEALTH AND ECONOMY!

WATER-PROOF
DOUBLE CORK SOLE BOOTS
FOR
LADIES, MISSES, and CHILDREN, READY-MADE and to MEASURE.

GENTLEMEN'S
FINE EMBROIDERED AND PLAIN
MOROCCO SLIPPERS
FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
AT 30 PER CENT. LESS THAN CHARGED ELSEWHERE.

LATEST STYLES in LADIES' RECEPTION AND EVENING BOOTS, Equally Low.

Custom Work to Measure a Specialty.

LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.

## SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID LOUDERBACK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of William S. Louderback, No. 53 Chambers street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-fourth day of June next.—Dated New-York, the eighteenth day December, 1875.

ELIZABETH A. LOUDERBACK, Executrix.
WILLIAM S. LOUDERBACK,
ABRAHAM QUACKENBUSH, Jr., } Executors.
JACOB HAYS,

d20-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS McKIE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Townsend Wandell, No. 200 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the sixth day of November, 1875.

ELIZA McKIE, Executrix
JOHN M. CLARK, and
TOWNSEND WANDELL, } Executors.

n8-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELEANOR E. WILMERDING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of W. E. Thorn, No. 317 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the seventeenth day of November, 1875.

FRANCIS C. LAWRANCE, Executor.

n22-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Thomas Crane, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 27 Park place, in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the sixth day of November, 1875.

CLARISSA L. CRANE, Executrix.
ALBERT CRANE,
BENJAMIN F. CRANE, } Executors.

n8-law6mM*

DRY GOODS.

FURNITURE.

WE ARE CLOSING OUT THE BALANCE OF OUR

FURNITURE,

EMBRACING MANY VERY DESIRABLE GOODS,

AT LESS THAN COST.

PARTIES IN SEARCH OF ELEGANT AND USEFUL

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

WILL HERE FIND AN UNEQUALED OPPORTUNITY TO GET REAL VALUES AT A SACRIFICE.

LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.

LACES.

The largest, cheapest, and best selected stock of REAL and IMITATION LACES and EMBROIDERIES in this City. Everything offered at PANIC PRICES.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 811 BROADWAY.

## INSTRUCTION.

**Collegiate Institute,**
No. 40 Washington Square, New-York City. (Location delightful and easy of access.) DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Thirty-third year. Now open.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.

Central Park and 6th av. Boarding and Day School for Boys and Young Men of Seven to Twenty. New building unsurpassed for location, ventilation, interior arrangements. Prospectus sent on application.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,
FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$100 pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., for 20 weeks in this well-known institution; advantages superior; number limited; open Sept. 14. Send for catalogue. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN.—Reopens Jan. 5; thorough instruction in civil and mining engineering, the classics, and English branches. For circulars apply to O. M. BOGART, No. 3 Nassau st., New-York, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President P. M. A.

LEE'S HOME INSTITUTE AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—Both sexes, academic and primary; central yet retired; accommodations for twenty only; expenses, $250; no extras; 28 miles from New-York. Mr. and Mrs. D. P. LEE, Principals.

THE PRINCIPAL OF BRADFORD'S STUDENTS' HOME, Middletown, Conn., a classical and commercial school for boys, will be at the Hoffman House from Dec. 28 till Jan. 1, and will be pleased to confer with parents seeking a private school.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Healthful, homelike; a school for earnest work. Spring session opens Feb. 16. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN-on-Hudson, offers unusual advantages for boys. Reopens Sept. 14. ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.—DRAWING, water-colors, and oil-painting. 67 University place, (New-York Society Library,) between 12th and 13th sts.

RYE SEMINARY.—TWO YOUNG LADIES MAY be admitted to fill vacancies now existing. Address Mrs. S. J. LIFE, Rye, N. Y.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' ENGLISH, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children, No. 15 East 31st st.

## TEACHERS.

A LADY OF ACKNOWLEDGED SKILL AS instructress; a successful teacher of English and French during a series of years, desires to negotiate with some party to whom her requirements may prove immediately available; emolument not a consideration; highly satisfactory testimonials. Address ESPERANZA, Box No. 178 Times Office.

GENTLEMEN DESIRING THOROUGHLY prepared tutors for their sons, can secure them on application to Amer. School Institute, No. 14 Bond st. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary.

PROF. C. DE LA VERGNE, TEACHER OF French, takes classes or single pupils. Address No. 80 West 27th st., New-York.

## BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM D. MORGAN, CHARLES L. MORGAN, and ALFRED F. WALCOTT, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 4,066.—Notice is hereby given to the bankrupts and to all creditors who are named in the schedules filed by said bankrupts, and all creditors who have proved their debts and all other persons interested, pursuant to an order of this court, dated December 13, 1875, that, upon my petition as Assignee of the estate of the above-named bankrupts, for direction to compound and settle the controversy between me as Assignee and Daniel Meyer, a debtor to said bankrupts, by the receipt of $3,000 in full satisfaction of all claims and demands against said Meyer, a hearing of the matters prayed for in said petition will be had at a meeting to be held at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 120 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, the 12th day of January, 1876, at 12 o'clock, noon, and you are required to then and there show cause, if any there be, why an order should not be passed by the court upon said petition authorizing such act on my part as Assignee, to wit: in consideration of the payment to me by said Daniel Meyer of the sum of three thousand dollars to release and discharge said Meyer of and from all claims and demands whatsoever vested in or belonging to said estate; and at said time and place proofs as to said matter will be taken by said Register.

ANTHONY J. THOMAS, Assignee.

TRACY, OLMSTEAD & TRACY, Solicitors and Counsel for the Assignee, No. 50 Wall street, New-York City.

NOTICE OF FINAL MEETING.—UNITED States District Court, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN RIORDEN, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Sir: This is to give you notice that the adjourned, second, third, and final general meetings of the creditors of the above-named bankrupt will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 8th day of January, 1876, at eleven o'clock A. M., before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., the Register of said Court in Bankruptcy in charge of the above-entitled matter, pursuant to an order of said Register, for the purposes mentioned in sections 5,092, 5,093, 5,096, 5,099, 5,100, and 5,101 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy;" that I have filed with said Register my final account and report showing all the unpaid bills against said estate, and also all my receipts and disbursements as Assignee of the estate of said bankrupt, and that at said meetings I shall apply to the court for a settlement of my said account, and for a discharge from all liability as Assignee aforesaid, in accordance with the provisions of said section 5,096.—Dated New-York, December 27, 1875.

Yours respectfully,
THOMAS E. WHITNEY, Assignee,
No. 675 Washington street, New-York.

To creditor of said bankrupt.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of REUBEN H. PLASS, surviving partner of J. T. & R. H. Plass.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Reuben H. Plass, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 11th day of January, 1876, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 17th day of December, 1875.

GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

d20-law3w-M*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE FAXON and HALL W. TEUBETTS, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy, No. 5,277.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 23d day of December, A. D. 1875.—To whom it may concern—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of George Faxon and Hall W. Teubetts, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said District, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, by the District Court of said District.

FREDERICK S. WAIT, Assignee,
No. 54 Wall st., New-York.

d27-law3wM*

BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., the 24th day of December, A. D. 1875: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of AARON BOUGHER, of Bound Brook, in the County of Somerset and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

d27-law3wM    R. T. B. SPADER, Assignee.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

$25,000.—GOOD CHANCE.—A MANUfacturing firm wishes a special or active partner with above amount to enlarge their very successful business. Principals only address E. F. MEAD, No. 132 Nassau st., Room No. 12.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

SUN-BEAM ILLUMINATING OIL, 150 DEgrees fire test, for family use. YENNI & BURKE, No. 125 Maiden lane.

DRY GOODS.

HAPPY NEW YEAR!

E. RIDLEY & SONS
309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand st., N. Y.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS
SPECIALTIES.

BLACK DRESS SILKS,
CACHEMIRE FINISH.
At 95c. (Samples) $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 25, $2 50, $2 75, and $3 up.

PERFUMERY DEPARTMENT.
WORK BOXES, WRITING DESKS,
FANCY STATIONERY,
BOOKS, MUSIC ALBUMS.

FINE LINE OF LEATHER GOODS.
DRESSING CASES, SACHELS,
40c., 60c., 75c., $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75 up.

SILVER WARE
AND
PLATED.
OUR PRICES WILL BE FOUND UNUSUALLY LOW

TEN THOUSAND
GENTS' AND LADIES' SILK
HANDKERCHIEFS AND MUFFLERS,
25c., 38c., 50c., 65c., 75c., $1 UP.

1,500 DOZENS
GENTS' LINED KID AND OTHER GLOVES,
WITH FUR TOPS,
50c., 75c., $1, UP.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

LADIES' AND GENTS'
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

☞ DON'T FORGET OUR SILK AND ALPACA UMBRELLAS.

FINE STOCK OF JEWELRY.

CLEARING OUT
ALL OUR
TOYS, DOLLS, CARRIAGES, &c.

CLEARING—CLOAKS, SACQUES, DRESSES AND SKIRTS.
CLEARING—ALL OUR TRIMMED ROUND HATS AND BONNETS.
CLEARING—ALL OUR BOYS' SUITS.

FURS. FURS.

ONE HUNDRED SEAL SACQUES

AT $50, $55, $75, $85. BARGAINS.

MINK, SABLES, ERMINE, FOX, CHINCHILLAS, SQUIRRELS, &c. } From $4 50 The Set UPWARD.

SHOE DEPARTMENT.
FIFTY NEW STYLES
OF
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
MOROCCO
AND
HAND-MADE SLIPPERS.

THE ONLY HOUSE
WHERE YOU CAN FIND
A
FULL LINE OF
GOODYEAR'S WELTED SHOES,
MANUFACTURED BY
MESSRS. LOUNSBURY BROS. & ROCKWELL.

PEBBLE WALKING BOOTS,
SEAMLESS,
$3 THE PAIR.

KID GLOVE-FITTING,
SEAMLESS,
$4 THE PAIR.

WE INVITE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO OUR HAND MADE SHOES.

☞ PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.
SOLD AT PRICES GENERALLY CHARGED FOR MACHINE-SEWED SHOES.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SONS,
Nos. 309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand st.,
NOS. 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, AND 70 ALLEN ST.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

LORD & TAYLOR.

FURS!

DURING THE WEEK
WE WILL OFFER
EVERY ARTICLE IN OUR FUR
DEPARTMENT AT
Greatly Reduced Prices.

IN ORDER TO CLEAR OUT THE ENTIRE BALANCE OF STOCK BEFORE NEW YEAR'S.

Seal Sacques as Low as $80.

Grand St., Corner Chrystie, N. Y.
Broadway, Cor. Twentieth Street.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

DIKE, OSCAR D.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORder of Hon. A. Edward Suffern, County Judge of Rockland County, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OSCAR D. DIKE, of Nanuet, Rockland County, State of New-York, to present the same, with vouchers thereof duly verified, to the subscribers, at the office of Abbott & Wilds, No. 39 Park row, (*Times* building,) in the City of New-York, on or before April 1, 1876.—Dated New-York, Dec. 23, 1875.

JAMES P. DIKE, } Assignees in
JOHN J. PETIT, } Trust for Creditors.

d27-law4wM

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.

Notice is hereby given that JACOB W. OLIVER, of the City of Bayonne, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, hath this day made an assignment to the subscriber of his estate, for the equal benefit of his creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit and present their respective claims under oath or affirmation within the term of three months.—Dated Dec. 10, 1875.

CHESTER D. AYRES, Assignee,
At drug store, Avenue D, Bayonne City.

d13-law3wM*

## ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE CREAM

is made from PURE ORANGE COUNTY CREAM, and the public is fast discovering the fact, as they compare it with others' make, not made from pure cream.

Our sales exceed those of any other establishment of the kind in the world, and almost equal those of all the New-York dealers combined. We are thus enabled to supply a better article at a lower figure than any other establishment.

CHARLOTTE RUSSE, rich and delicious.

75 Cents per Dozen, or 50 Cents per Quart.
DEPOTS, NO. 305 4TH AV. and NO. 1,264 BROADWAY.

J. FUSSELL & SONS,
ICE CREAM,
12 Bible House, opposite Cooper Institute, New-York

## SHIPPING.

### CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

CHINA.....WED., Dec. 29 | ABYSSINIA..WED., Jan. 12
PARTHIA.....WED., Jan. 5 | JAVA.......WED., Jan. 19

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

### WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

GERMANIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 1, at 8 A. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 8, at 2 P. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 15, at 8 A. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 22, at 2 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

### INMAN LINE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows: FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BROOKLYN......Tuesday, Dec. 28, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER...Tuesday, Jan. 4, 1876, at 10 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.........Saturday, Jan. 8, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.........Saturday, Jan. 15, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND........Saturday, Jan. 22, at 2 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN..............................$80, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE..................................$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

### STAR BALL LINE.

United States and Brazil Mail Steam-ships,

Sailing regularly every month from WATSON'S WHARF, BROOKLYN, N. Y.,

For Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro,

Calling at ST. JOHN'S, PORTO RICO.

NELLIE MARTIN, 3,000 tons.......Jan. 23, at 1 P. M.
JOHN BRAMALL, 2,500 tons.......Feb. —
J. B. WALKER, 2,700 tons.......March —

When 23d falls on Sunday steamers sail the day previous.

These steamers are perfectly new, with all the latest improvements, having first-class passenger accommodations.

For freight and passage at reduced rates apply to J. S. TUCKER & CO., Agents, No. 54 Pine st.

### GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

CHAMPION..............SATURDAY.............DEC. 25
SOUTH CAROLINA..........WEDNESDAY.......DEC. 29

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., corner Warren,

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

### ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River:

FOR PORT-AU-PRINCE, COLOMBIA, ASPINWALL, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)

ATLAS...................................Dec. 29.
ANDES...................................Jan. 8.

FOR KINGSTON, AUX CAYES, and JACMEL:

CLARIBEL...............................Jan. 6.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

### FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Via Queenstown.)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

WYOMING..........................Dec. 28, at 6:30 A. M.
NEVADA.............................Jan. 4, at 10 A. M.
IDAHO...............................Jan. 18, at 10 A. M.
DAKOTA.............................Jan. 25, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN.......................Feb. 1, at 9:30 A. M.

RATES FOR PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to stateroom. Steerage office, No. 29 Broadway. General offices, No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

### NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

ERIN.....................Tuesday, Dec. 28, at 3 P. M.
CANADA.....................Tuesday, Jan. 4, 9 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Egypt, Jan. 1, 8 A. M. | Spain, Jan. 15, 8 A. M.
Helvetia, Jan. 8, 1:30 P. M. |

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

### STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Eagle Pier, Hoboken Ferry, New-Jersey, as follows:

STATE OF VIRGINIA................Thursday, Dec. 30
STATE OF INDIANA..................Thursday, Jan. 13
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Thursday, Jan. 27

And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents. No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office No. 45 Broadway.

### NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS................................TUESDAY, Jan. 4
CRESCENT CITY...........................THURSDAY, Jan. 13

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

### PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River,

For Aspinwall.

COLON.......................................FRIDAY, Dec. 31

touching at all Central American and Pacific ports.

EXCURSION TICKETS TO THE CHILIAN EXPOSITION AND RETURN, Good till March, 1876. $351, gold.

Outward, only $221, gold.

From San Francisco for Japan and China.

CITY OF PEKING.............................................Jan. 1

FROM SAN FRANCISCO for AUSTRALIA and NEW-ZEALAND, via HONOLULU SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Steam-ship ....................................Monday, Jan. 3

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

### FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK. TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

LEO, Capt. DANIELS, TUESDAY, Dec. 28, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Dec. 30, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Jan. 1, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 12 M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

TYBEE, Capt. HOLMES, SATURDAY, Jan. 1, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 12 M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

### NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MEXICO.............................Tuesday, Dec. 28
CITY OF VERA CRUZ......................Thursday, Dec. 30
CITY OF NEW-YORK.........................Thursday, Jan. 6

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,

Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO

CITY OF MEXICO..............................Tuesday, Dec. 28
CITY OF HAVANA...............................Tuesday, Jan. 18

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Dec. 16 and Jan. 1 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

### WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer HUNTSVILLE, Chester, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, Dec. 30, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina..........................$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville..............................22 50
First-class passage to Augusta.....................................22 50
First-class to Albany......................................................22 50

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.

For freight or passage, apply to HERM. GELPCKE, No. 5 William st.

## SHIPPING.

### ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, VIA PLYMOUTH.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

FRANCE, Trudelle...........................Saturday, Jan. 8
LABRADOR, Sangiler.......................Saturday, Jan. 22
AMERIQUE, Pouzols..........................Saturday, Feb. 5

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

### NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

SALIER....Thurs., Jan. 6 | HERMANN....Sat., Jan. 15
NECKAR.......Sat., Jan. 8 | HOHENSTAUFFEN, Jan. 22

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.........................................$100 gold
Second cabin..........................................60 gold
Steerage.....................................................30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

### ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

CALIFORNIA...............SATURDAY, Jan. 1, at 8 A. M.
ETHIOPIA.................SATURDAY, Jan. 8, at 1 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency.

Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

### FLORIDA LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,

EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.

INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.

ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES, AND NO DETENTIONS.

Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.

Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.

For rates of freight or passage apply to

J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st.

Or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

### WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River:

HINDOO...........Jan. 5 | NAVARINO...........Feb. 2
COLOMBO.........Jan. 19 | OTHELLO............Feb. 16

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

## STEAMBOATS.

### PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE,

FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.

The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M. Through tickets to principal New-England points at railroad depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE, (direct.)

Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M. Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates. D. S. BABCOCK, President.

L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

## RAILROADS.

### PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE

AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South. "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M. 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6:10, 6:20, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6:10, 6:20, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6:10, 6:20, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:30, and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6:20 P. M.

For New Brunswick, 7, 8, and 11 A. M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, *5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 11 A. M., 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 3 and 4:10 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M., and via Monmouth Junction, 4:10 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M. via Perth Amboy, and 7:30 A. M. via Monmouth Junction.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and *7:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:05, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:05, 5:15, 6:10, 7:40, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

### CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg, with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:30 A. M.—NEWS TRAIN for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:00 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

1 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

5:15 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:35, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45 8:00, 8:45, 9:00, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M. 12:45, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

### ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains, December, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

### LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, Aug. 8, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at

7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

## RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Dec. 5, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 1:45 A. M.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also, for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland and Cincinnati; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 29, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M. For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sunday); Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.

E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

## DIVIDENDS.

### NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,

NOS. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY.

New-York, Dec. 2, 1875.

At a regular meeting of the Trustees of the National Trust Company, held this day, the regular Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. was declared from the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Jan. 3 proximo.

Transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 20.

J. C. CRUIKSHANK, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

New-York, Dec. 9, 1875.

The Board of Trustees have this day declared the thirty-first interest dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums remaining in bank Jan. 1, for the number of calendar months the same has been on deposit next previous thereto, payable on and after Friday, the 21st of January.

Interest not withdrawn will be credited as an original deposit and entitled to interest from Jan. 1, and will be entered on the depositors' books whenever presented. Deposits made on or before Monday, Jan. 10, will bear interest from Jan. 1.

The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. Bank books in German, English, and French.

E. A. QUINTARD, Pres't. SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secy.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.

New-York, Dec. 14, 1875.

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward and not exceeding $2,000, and of FIVE PER CENT. per annum on all sums over $2,000, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of January next, will be allowed to the depositors, and will be payable on or after MONDAY, Jan. 17, 1876, in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. By order of the Trustees. On and after Jan. 1, 1876, the interest allowed upon deposits exceeding $1,000 shall be one per cent. per annum less upon such excess of deposits than upon deposits of $1,000 and less, and no interest will be paid upon any excess of $3,000 of deposits.

SAMUEL T. BROWN, President.

G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

New-York, Dec. 9, 1875.
Office Hamilton Fire Insurance Company,

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five per Cent., also an Extra Dividend of Five per Cent., is this day declared, payable on and after Jan. 1, 1876. Transfer-books closed from 20th inst. to Jan. 3, 1876, inclusive. D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

United New-Jersey Railroad and Canal Company,
Trenton, N. J., Dec. 16, 1875.

DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per share on the capital stock of this company will be paid, on and after the 10th day of January next, at the offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad, No. 57 Broadway, New-York, and No. 233 South 4th st., Philadelphia.

The transfer-books will be closed from 20th day of December until Jan. 3, 1876.

LEROY H. ANDERSON, Treasurer.

Office of the Houston and Texas Central Railway Company,
No. 52 Wall st., New-York, Dec. 24, 1875.

THE COUPONS ON THE FIRST MORTgage Gold Bonds of this Company maturing Jan. 1, 1876, will be paid at the National City Bank.

WM. E. DODGE, President.

Office of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, New-York, Dec. 15, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS been declared by this company, payable on the 1st day of February next to the holders of full-paid shares registered at the close of the 15th day of January next, after which and until the 5th day of February the transfer books will be closed.

L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.

Bank of America, New-York, Dec. 24, 1875.

The President and Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent. for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, Jan. 3, 1876. The transfer-books will remain closed from this date until the morning of Jan. 8, 1876. ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

Office of the Buffalo, New-York, and Philadelphia Railroad Company,
Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1875.

THE JANUARY INTEREST OF THE FIRST mortgage coupon bonds and the second mortgage registered bonds of this company will be paid on and after the 3d proximo at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

The transfer books of the second mortgage bonds will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M. on the 20th instant, and reopen on the 3d January proximo.

H. L. LYMAN, Treasurer.

Office of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, No. 78 Broadway,
New-York, Dec. 24, 1875.

THE INTEREST MATURING JAN. 1, 1876, on the bonds of this company, also on $3,000,000 Missouri State six per cent. bonds, known as "The Hannibal and St. Joseph issue," will be paid on and after the 3d day of January, 1876, on presentation of the proper coupons, at the Bank of North America.

JOHN P. ACKER, Treasurer.

The Hanover National Bank, of the City of New-York,
New-York, Dec. 21, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent., free of taxes, payable on the 3d of January next. The transfer-books will remain closed from this date until the 3d proximo. GEO. W. PERKINS, Cashier.

The National Shoe and Leather Bank,
New-York, Dec. 24, 1875.

FORTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECtors of this bank have this day declared a Dividend of Six per Cent., payable, free of tax, on and after Jan. 3, 1876. The transfer-book will be closed from the 27th inst. until the 3d proximo.

J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

Merchants' Exchange National Bank of the City of New-York, Dec. 17, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Four (4) per cent., payable, free of tax, on and after the third day of January next, until which date the transfer books will remain closed. A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

The Importers' and Traders' National Bank of New-York, New-York, Dec. 18, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. OUT of the earnings of the last six months, free of all taxes, has this day been declared by this bank, payable on the 1st day of January next. The transfer-books will remain closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st prox.

E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of coupons due Jan. 1, 1876, can send them in for examination, and checks in payment will be ready for delivery on the morning of the 31st inst. for all coupons received on or before the 30th.

FRANCIS H. TOWS, Treasurer.

Office of Wells-Fargo & Co.,
No. 65 Broadway, New-York, Dec. 11, 1875.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FOUR PER CENT. has been declared by the Directors of this company, payable Jan. 15, 1876, at our office as above.

The transfer-books will be closed Jan. 5 at 2 P. M., and reopened Jan. 17.

THEO. F. WOOD, Assistant Secretary.

State of Illinois,
Treasurer's Office, Dec. 1, 1875.

THE INTEREST ON ILLINOIS STATE bonds, due the first Monday of January, 1876, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York City, from the 3d to the 20th of January, inclusive. THOS. S. RIDGEWAY, State Treasurer.

The Central National Bank of the City of New-York, New-York, Dec. 23, 1875.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Jan. 3, 1876.

The transfer-books will be closed until the morning of Jan. 12, 1876. ED. SKILLIN, Cashier.

Office of St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railway Company,
St. Louis, Dec. 20, 1875.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE 1ST PROXIMO, of the North Missouri Railroad first mortgage bonds will be paid at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York, on and after 3d January, 1876.

B. W. LEWIS, Jr., President.

Merchants' National Bank,
New-York, Dec. 23, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Centum, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 3, 1876.

The transfer-books will be closed from this date to Jan. 3, 1876. C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

The Bank of New-York, National Banking Association, New-York, Dec. 24, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of five per cent., free from tax, payable on and after 3d of January, 1876. The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 5, 1876.

R. B. FERRIS, Cashier.

Phenix National Bank,
New-York, Dec. 22, 1875.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 3, 1876.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

The National Citizens' Bank,
New-York, Dec. 21, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS been declared payable on and after Jan. 3, 1876.

W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

## DIVIDENDS.

Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York,
New-York, Dec. 23, 1875.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIrectors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent., free of tax, out of earnings of last six months, payable on 3d January next. The transfer-books will close 24th inst. till that date.

ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

The Chatham National Bank,
New-York, Dec. 22, 1875.

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 3d day of January next, until which time the transfer-book will be closed.

GEO. M. HARD, Cashier.

National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank,
New-York, Dec. 22, 1875.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 3, 1876. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.

G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

Market National Bank,
New-York, Dec. 21, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable to stockholders on and after Jan. 3, 1876. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

National Broadway Bank,
New-York, Dec. 24, 1875.

FIFTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

A dividend of $15 per share of the capital stock of this bank will be paid on and after Jan. 3, prox.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Bank of the Metropolis,
New-York, Dec. 23, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF per Cent., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable Jan. 3, 1876.

The transfer-book will be closed from 28th inst. to 3d proximo. THEO. ROGERS, Cashier.

Mechanics' National Bank,
New-York, Dec. 22, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after the 3d of January next. Transfer-books closed until that date.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

Irving National Bank,
New-York, Dec. 16, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., FREE of tax, has this day been declared, payable Jan. 3, 1876, until which date the transfer-books will remain closed. J. L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

Lansing, Mich., Dec. 25, 1875.

THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1876, ON the bonds issued by the State of Michigan will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank in the City of New-York.

WM. B. McCRERY, State Treasurer.

The National Park Bank,
New-York, Dec. 21, 1875.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent. has this day been declared, payable Jan. 3, 1876. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

Eleventh Ward Bank, New-York, Dec. 21, 1875.

SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECtors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of Three per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after Jan. 3, 1876. CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

Office of the Emporium Fire Insurance Company, No. 237 Broadway,
New-York, Dec. 22, 1875.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five per Cent., has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after Jan. 3, 1876.

GEORGE ALGER, President.

Henry B. Mead, Secretary.

New-York, Dec. 18, 1875.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK DIVIDEND.—A dividend of four (4) per cent., free from tax, has been declared from the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Jan. 3, 1876.

Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

Grocers' Bank, New-York, Dec. 24, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. ON capital stock will be paid Jan. 3, 1876.

B. E. WATSON, Cashier.

## ELECTIONS.

Office Central Petroleum Company,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York, Dec. 15, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Central Petroleum Company for the election of Trustees, to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the company on MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1876, at noon.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

LOUIS J. BELLONI, Jr., Secretary.

Office Hamilton Fire Insurance Company,
New-York, Dec. 20, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at this office, No. 11 Wall st., on MONDAY, the 3d day of January next.

Polls open from 12 M. till 2 P. M.

D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York,
New-York, Dec. 10, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Bank for election of Directors and inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held, at their banking-rooms, on TUESDAY, 11th January, 1876. Polls will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.

ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

Merchants' National Bank,
New-York, Dec. 6, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house, TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1876. Polls open from 12 M. till 1 P. M. By order of the Board.

C. N. BANTA, Cashier.

Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank,
New-York, Dec. 17, 1875.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS bank for the ensuing year, and for three inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house, No. 153 Bowery, on TUESDAY, 11th day of January, 1876. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the board. GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

Office of Lenox Fire Insurance Company,
No. 158 Broadway, New-York, Dec. 24, 1875.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIVE directors, class expiring in 1876, and for three inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office, of the company on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January 1876, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

The Chatham National Bank,
New-York, Dec. 9, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 196 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. G. M. HARD, Cashier.

Importers' and Traders' National Bank of New-York, New-York, Dec. 18, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at its banking-rooms, corner of Broadway and Murray st., TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1876. The poll will remain open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

Mechanics' National Bank,
New-York, Dec. 8, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 33 Wall st., on TUESDAY, the 11th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM H. COX, Cashier.

American Exchange National Bank,
New-York, Dec. 6, 1875.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the office of this bank on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

E. WILLSON, Cashier.

Market National Bank,
New-York, Dec. 21, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1876, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

A. GILBERT.

The National Park Bank of New-York,
Dec. 11, 1875.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the office of this bank, on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

### EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 3 Chambers st., New-York, Dec. 23, 1875.

FIFTY-FIFTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—Interest at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. per annum has been declared, and will be paid on and after the 11th day of January on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1876.

Interest not called for will be credited and draw interest as an original deposit.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on Thursday from 10 to 7. WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.

Chas. A. Whitney, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 1 and 3 3d av., opposite Cooper Institute.

CHARTERED 1852. 45TH SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST.

THE TRUSTEES of this Bank have ordered that INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, out of the earnings of the past six months, be paid depositors on and after Jan. 15, 1876, on all accounts entitled thereto.

INTEREST not called for will be added to the account and draw interest from Jan. 1.

MONEY DEPOSITED on or before Jan. 10 will be entitled to interest from the first of that month.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

A. F. Ockershausen, Clarkson Crolius, } Vice Presidents.

T. W. Lillie, Secretary.

### IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits made now draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

Vanderbilt L. Buxton, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park place.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upwards, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 17, 1876.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

Peter Cumming, Actuary.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF Merchants' clerks and others, No. 20 Union place, corner of East 15th st.—Dividend to Jan. 1, 1876, payable Jan. 17, 1876, at following rates per annum, viz: Six per Cent. on sums of $5, and not exceeding $1,000, and Five per Cent. on larger sums.

A. GRACIE KING, President.

Andrew Warner, Secretary.

Dec. 9, 1875.

## MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY OF ST. JOHNLAND will be held on MONDAY next, 27th instant, at office of Rev. Dr. Dyer, Bible House, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the election of officers and trustees, and other business.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH, Secretary.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE, ABOVE 47TH ST.—A LADY HAS JUST LOCATED.—Families who are coming in the City for the Winter will have choice of beautiful apartments and private table. Address HOME, Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

ONE LARGE FRONT ROOM, SUNNY EXposure, also back room, second floor; front room and alcove, sunny exposure, third floor; plenty closets; hot and cold water, fire, gas, excellent board; exceedingly low prices, near Elevated Railroad. References. No. 347 West 21st st.

FIFTH AV., NEAR 30TH ST.—PRIVATE family will rent handsomely furnished third floor front parlor and bedroom, with strictly first-class board; extra room if required; references exchanged. Address M. B., Box No. 2,468 Post Office.

NO. 26 WEST 16TH ST.—PLEASANT FRONT rooms, handsomely furnished, on second and third floors; large, cheerful dining-room on parlor floor; references.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—To rent to a select family, a handsomely furnished second floor, unexpectedly vacated; private table; highest references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET SECOND floor, with board; 48th st., between 5th and 6th avs. Address HOME, Box No. 325 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 20 EAST 29TH ST., THIRD DOOR FROM BROADWAY.—Single and double sunny rooms on third floor, nicely furnished; board, fire, and gas; prices reduced; table boarders accommodated.

FIFTH AV., NO. 45, BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—Spacious suite of apartments on parlor floor, newly painted and furnished; with or without private table. References exchanged.

NO. 70 IRVING PLACE, (GRAMERCY PARK.)—Second floor front rooms, en suite or singly; house 27 feet wide; rooms extra large and handsomely furnished; location and table first-class; reduced prices.

NO. 51 WEST 36TH ST.—A FAMILY OBLIGED to go to Europe; a delightful floor of two bed-rooms and parlor just vacated; all improvements; excellent board; terms very moderate; references.

NO. 50 WEST 19TH ST.—TWO LARGE, HANDsomely-furnished rooms; strictly first-class board; single room for gentleman.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH GOOD BOARD, at No. 358 West 20th st., from $8 to $12 per week, including fires.

AT NO. 35 EAST 21ST ST.—VERY DESIRABLE rooms, with excellent board.

## BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BOARD, WITH LARGE, SUNNY ROOM, for two ladies, small room for gentleman, between Broadway and 3d av., 23d and 36th sts. Address, with moderate terms, B. F. R., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

## FURNISHED ROOMS.

A SMALL FAMILY, TO REDUCE EXPENSES, will let a double and single front room, newly furnished; every convenience; or will board a couple willing to pay moderately for first-class table. Call at No. 350 Lexington av., near 40th st. Can be seen Sunday or any time.

QUIET, FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE to let: part or whole, or rooms. No. 302 West 56th st., one door west of 8th av.

FIFTH AV., NO. 222.—COMPARTMENT HOUSE.—One beautiful front suite; large parlor bedroom, bath, &c.; steam heat.

## ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A ROOM SUITABLE FOR A DOCTOR'S office, between 10th and 23d sts., near 6th av. Address, with particulars, DOCTOR, Box No. 279 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A FURNISHED room, without board, second or third story, between 12th and 20th sts., 4th and 6th avs. Address, stating price, ROOM, Post Office Box No. 4,002.

## HOTELS.

ROSSMORE HOTEL,

Junction Broadway, 7th av. and 42d st., three blocks from Grand Central Depot, just completed, with all modern improvements.

This new and elegantly furnished hotel will be opened for the reception of guests Feb. 1, 1876, on American and European plan.

CHARLES E. LELAND, Proprietor, of the Delavan House, Albany, and Clarendon Hotel, Saratoga.

STURTEVANT HOUSE,

Broadway, New-York, has elevator and all modern improvements. Suites of rooms in new addition, 29th st., for families, from $40 to $90 per week. Transient rates for board and rooms, $3 50 and $4 per day. Rooms, without board, $1 a day and upward.

LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

## FINANCIAL.

### THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,

EQUITABLE BUILDING, 120 BROADWAY, N. Y.

CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

THIS COMPANY PAYS SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST.

IT SECURES EVERY INVESTMENT BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.

IT AFFORDS A SAFE AND TRUSTWORTHY MODE OF INVESTMENT FOR EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE D. MORGAN. HENRY A. HURLBUT.
HENRY B. HYDE. HENRY G. MARQUAND.
HENRY M. ALEXANDER. WILLIAM G. LAMBERT.
LOUIS FITZGERALD. JOHN J. McCOOK.
JAMES M. HALSTED. GEORGE H. STUART.
JAMES M. MORRISON. DANIEL DODD.
RICHARD IRVIN, JR. WILLIAM HENRY SMITH.
JOHN AUCHINCLOSS. WILLIAM SLOANE.
EDMUND A. SMITH. ALANSON TRASK.
WILLIAM MILES. ELBERT B. MONROE.
B. F. RANDOLPH.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, PRESIDENT.
HENRY A. HURLBUT, VICE-PRES'T

### VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH

### FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT BONDS.

BROOKLYN CITY 7S, DUE IN 1904.
BUFFALO CITY 7S, DUE IN 1890.
ROCHESTER CITY 7S, DUE IN 1903.
CINCINNATI 7-30S, DUE IN 1903.

ALSO TOWN BONDS,

EASTCHESTER 7s, DUE IN 1883.
WESTCHESTER 7s, DUE IN 1885.
WEST FARMS 7s, DUE IN 1888.

For Sale by

DANIEL A. MORAN,

NO. 40 WALL ST.

NORTH CHICAGO (Lincoln Park) SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

In view of the limited amount of these Bonds remaining unsold, the Commissioners have authorized us to advance the price of such Bonds as may remain unsold after Dec. 25, to 97½ per cent. and accrued interest. Prior to that date we will continue to sell at 95 per cent. and interest.

PERKINS, LIVINGSTON, POST & CO., No. 59 Liberty st.

The Mariposa Land and Mining Company,
Executive Office, Nos. 9 and 11 Nassau st.,
New-York, Dec. 13, 1875.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have levied an assessment of $1 per share on the preferred and common stock, payable at this office on or before Dec. 31.

MORRIS H. SMITH, Assistant Secretary.

## AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. IMPORTANT.

As the grand procession in JULIUS CÆSAR will begin at the rising of the curtain, it is respectfully asked that holders of coupons occupy their seats at 7:45 o'clock, in order that all may have an uninterrupted view.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

SHAKESPEAREAN PAGEANTRY.

Doors open 7:15; curtain rises at 7:45.

GRAND PRODUCTION of JULIUS CÆSAR!

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 27,

EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE,

remarkable representation of the great historical tragedy,

JULIUS CÆSAR,

by a cast of unparalleled strength, including the renowned Shakespeareans,

Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT,

Mr. F. C. BANGS,

Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT,

together with Mr. MILNES LEVICK, (especially engaged to play the title part,) and the entire great dramatic organization of Booth's Theatre.

*_* JARRETT & PALMER beg to call attention to their efforts toward securing the greatest accuracy in scenery, dresses, and special properties in this grand Shakespearean production. These have been the subject of the most minute study and laborious investigation. It can safely be asserted that not a costume, trophy, armor, shield, or spear, will figure on the stage but has been carefully copied either from the originals in the museums of Europe or from designs in the works of antiquarians of authority. JULIUS CÆSAR will therefore afford an excellent archæological study to young students, and prove an intellectual treat to all.

*_* A MULTITUDE OF AUXILIARIES will participate in the PROCESSION and TABLEAUX.

*_* Seats can be secured in advance, for which purpose the box-office will remain open continuously every day from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

COLOSSEUM.

| THE SIEGE OF PARIS. | The largest and costliest OIL PAINTING in America. Covers 20,000 square feet of canvas. |
|---|---|
| ASSASSINATION OF THE ARCHBISHOP. | A terribly realistic picture, representing the shooting of the Archbishop of Paris and the hostages by the Commune of 1871. |
| PANORAMA OF THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR. | Magnificently representing some of the most thrilling incidents in the late great EUROPEAN WAR. |

Admission, 50 cents. Children half price. No extras.

These magnificent works of art exhibited daily from 1 to 4 P. M., and from 7:30 to 10 P. M.

THE ORATORIO SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK

COMBINED WITH

THEODORE THOMAS' ORCHESTRA,

WILL PERFORM IN STEINWAY HALL,

On MONDAY, Dec. 27, at 8 P. M.

Handel's celebrated Oratorio,

MESSIAH,

MESSIAH,

with the assistance of the following soloists:

Miss EMMA C. THURSBY, Soprano.
Miss ANNA DRASDIL, Contralto.
Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON, Tenor,
Mr. A. E. STODDARD, Baritone.

Conductor...................................Dr. L. DAMROSCH
Admission...................................................$1.
Reserved seats...........................50 cents extra.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 114 and 701 Broadway, and at Steinway Hall.

PARISIAN VARIETIES, 16TH ST. & BROADWAY.

TEMPLE OF SENSATIONAL NOVELTIES.

Evenings, 8 o'clock; Matinées Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 2 o'clock. Come to Art's Temple, 16th st. and Broadway. Throw care aside, be happy while you may. Grand holiday programme, sixty artists.

Blandowski's: Naughty Duchess, opera fantastique; la minuet; costume and style Louis XVI.; twelve new tableaux; ballet la vivandière; Mlle. Smeelen, the aerial wonder; avalanche of attractions; galaxy of beauty. First appearance of the wonderful MOROSCO family.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.

Lessees and Managers....Messrs. SHOOK & PALMER

LAST WEEK of HENRY V.

FRIDAY, Dec. 31, benefit of Mr. GEO. RIGNOLD.

MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY.

MONDAY, Jan. 3, JOHN E. OWENS in OUR BOYS.

Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. A BAD NIGHT'S REST. PIQUE. TEMPTATION. CARTER'S DOG. OPERA HOUSE, Broadway and 29th st.

The funniest entertainment in the City. Seats secured. Matinee SATURDAY at 2.

## FINANCIAL.

SECOND DRAWING.

Office Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, No. 13 William st.,
New-York, Oct. 7, 1875.

The holders of the Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this company are hereby notified that by virtue of a clause therein, upon presentation at this office, the following described bonds will be paid off and retired on the 1st day of January, 1876, and interest on the same will cease from and after that date. The bonds so designated are numbered as follows:

131
220
291
203
351
394
484
592
594
597
713
742
762
794
893
912
921
1,096
1,127
1,180
1,214
1,280
1,300
1,391
1,400
1,545
1,637
1,716
1,793
1,800
1,893
1,898
2,327
2,597
2,677
2,788
2,792
2,849
2,877
2,893
2,897
3,000
3,003
3,207
3,261
3,373
3,376
3,383
3,395
3,400
3,500
3,508
3,601
3,975
4,099
4,191
4,244
4,297
4,501
4,548
4,604
4,788
4,877
4,893
4,894
5,000
5,064
5,066
5,069
5,442
5,501
5,628
6,046
6,184
6,203
6,353
6,387
6,601
6,699
6,764
6,802
6,840
7,150
7,206
7,264
7,362
7,410
7,602
7,634
7,910
7,970
8,105
8,129
8,203
8,302
8,408
8,579
8,699
8,707
8,766

In all cases where the bonds are registered they must be accompanied by an assignment in legal form to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, blanks for which will be furnished on application at this office. The company are prepared to pay any or all of said bonds, according to their tenor, together with accrued interest, to date of payment prior to 1st January next.

FRANCIS H. TOWS, Treasurer.

### NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS OF CONSOL. STATE BONDS.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,

NEW-ORLEANS,

DEC. 9, 1875.

Notice is hereby given that in conformity with a resolution, adopted by the Board of Liquidation, the interest Coupons, on New Consol Bonds, maturing on the 1st of January, prox., will be paid, without rebate, at the Louisiana National Bank in this City, and at the banking-house of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., in New-York, on and after the 15th of December, inst.

CHARLES CLINTON, Auditor.

### CHASE & ATKINS,

BANKERS AND BROKERS

NO. 18 BROAD STREET. NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

GOLD; GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

### WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS,

NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

Office Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company,
No. 51 Wall st., corner William st.,
New-York, Dec. 16, 1875.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year prior to the 1st of January next are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts. J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

Office of the Pacific Railroad, (of Missouri,)
St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 15, 1875.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Pacific Railroad (of Missouri) will be held at No. 3 Broad st., in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, 28th December inst., at 12 o'clock noon. The transfer books, both here and in New-York, will be closed on Friday, the 24th inst., at noon.

SAMUEL HAYS, President.

Every stockholder of the Missouri Pacific Railroad who desires honest information relative to the condition of this property and its relations to the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad is earnestly and respectfully requested to be present. A. PEIRCE, President Atlantic and Pacific Railroad.

DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS

BOUGHT AND SOLD

by the old-established Stock and Bond House of

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,

NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

### ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 18 WALL ST.,

execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

## AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 27,

Will be presented Messrs. Lester Wallack and Pierrepont Edwards' adaptation of Octave Feuillet's celebrated play, entitled the

ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.

The distribution of characters will include:

Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE.......as.......MANUEL, MARQUIS DE CHAMPCEY.
Mr. JOHN GILBERT.............as..................Dr. DESMARTES
Mr. W. R. FLOYD...............as.........Mons. DE BEVANNES
(His First Appearance this season.)
Mr. J. W. CARROLL............as.............GASPAR LAROQUE
(His First Appearance this season.)
Mr. E. M. HOLLAND..........as.......................ALAIN
Mr. W. J. LEONARD..........as..............Mons. NOUBET
Mr. C. E. EDWIN...............as.......................YVONET
Miss ADA DYAS..................as..............MARGUERITE
Mme. PONISI.....................as..............Mme. LAROQUE
Miss EFFIE GERMON..........as..............Mme. AUBREY
Miss IONE BURKE..............as..............Mlle. HELOUIN
(Her First Appearance this season.)
LAURA THORPE..................as...................CHRISTINE

Due notice will be given of the first appearance at this theatre in two seasons of MR. LESTER WALLACK.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. Every Night at 8.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

EVERY EVENING FOR TWO HUNDRED NIGHTS.

AUGUSTIN DALY'S GREATEST SUCCESS.

PIQUE.

A PLAY OF TO-DAY!

MAGNIFICENT SCENERY! SUMPTUOUS COSTUMES! AN EXTRAORDINARY CAST,

Including Miss Fanny Davenport, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Mr. W. Davidge, Mr. Maurice Barrymore, Mr. F. Hardenberg, Mr. John Drew, Mr. C. Rockwell, Miss Jeffreys Lewis, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Emily Rigl, Kate Holland, Miss Sydney Cowell, and Mr. John Brougham, IN CHARACTERS OF TO-DAY! *_* Box-sheet open two weeks in advance.

N. B.—THE CURTAIN RISES at 7:45 P. M.

Performance terminates at 11:15 o'clock.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Broadway and 14th st.

SHERIDAN SHOOK.......................................Proprietor
A. M. PALMER..............................................Manager

| AN UNDOUBTED TRIUMPH. | Every night, ROSE MICHEL, Illustrated with the MOST ELABORATE AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY ever set upon a stage, and with a cast of UNEXAMPLED STRENGTH, including the following favorite names: Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Stuart Robson, Fred. Robinson, J. H. Stoddart, John Parselle, Eben Plympton, T. E. Morris, Lysander Thompson, W. H. Wilder, and W. S. Quigley, and Misses Rose Eytinge, Fanny Morant, Nina Varian (by kind permission of Lester Wallack,) and Augusta Raymond. |
|---|---|

SATURDAY, Jan. 1,

SEVENTH MATINEE OF ROSE MICHEL.

Seats secured two weeks in advance.

PARK THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 22D ST.

HOLIDAY NIGHTS WILL BE KEPT BY

| OAKEY HALL as WILMOT KEIRTON, and JOHN DILLON as SILAS CRAFT, in the melodrama of CRUCIBLE. | THE FUNNY JURY,<br>THE WITTY PASTRY COOK,<br>THE LOVE-MAKING LIEUTENANT,<br>THE GRACEFUL DUMB BOY,<br>THE CHATTY CHAMBER-MAID,<br>Together with the company of THIRTY-THREE ARTISTS. |
|---|---|

Admission, $1; Reserved seats, $1 50; Balcony, 50 cents.

### New-York Infant Asylum.

FOURTH ANNUAL

Grand Ball,

Academy of Music,

THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 13, 1876.

BOXES OF MRS. L. M. BATES, NO. 10 WEST 39TH ST.

CHICKERING HALL. VON BULOW.

MONDAY, DEC. 27, on which occasion a grand programme will be offered, comprising Bach's Concertos for ONE, TWO, THREE, AND FOUR PIANOS. A young lady pupil of Richard Hoffman, and a young lady pupil of Von Bülow, in conjunction with Mr. RICHARD HOFFMAN, will appear with HANS VON BULOW.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 29, SECOND CONCERT.

MATINEE THURSDAY, DEC. 30, at 2 o'clock.

FRIDAY, DEC. 31, THIRD CONCERT.

Admission, $1; reserved seats, $2. Seats now for sale at Schuberth's, 23 Union square, and 114 Broadway.

CHICKERING PIANOS are used by VON BULOW.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. WACHTEL.

LAST THREE OPERA NIGHTS of the extraordinary season of WACHTEL GRAND OPERA.

Director..........................................AD. NEUENDORFF

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 27,

WILLIAM TELL.

WACHTEL in his grand rôle of ARNOLD.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 29, IL TROVATORE.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 1, 1876, (New Year's Night,) WILLIAM TELL.

Seats secured at Academy, and No. 114 Broadway.

MONDAY, Jan. 3, Wachtel Grand Opera at Academy of Music, in PHILADELPHIA.

EAGLE THEATRE, BROADWAY AND 33D ST.

Mr. JOSH HART................Proprietor and Manager

MONDAY, DEC. 27,

and every evening and matinée until further notice, CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME.

The great English Burlesque Harlequinade and Grand Transformation, produced

$10,000 AT A COST OF $10,000

The magnificent and imposing transformation scene, THE FOUR SEASONS, by Mr. Matt Morgan. The Miniature Regiment. The Girards, Julia, Emil, and Louis, and the entire company of 100 stars. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.

LYCEUM THEATRE. FRENCH PLAYS.

Last week of the Parisian Company.

TUESDAY, twenty-seventh subscription night, SERAPHINE, BY VICTORIEN SARDOU.

WEDNESDAY, twenty-eighth subscription night, LES CHEVALIERS DU PINCE-NEZ.

THURSDAY, twenty-ninth subscription night, benefit of MADAME LORMIANI, PAR DROIT DE CONQUETE, BY LEGOUVE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE,

No. 624 Broadway.

JOHN F. POOLE..........................................Manager

MONDAY, DEC. 27,

MONDAY, DEC. 27,

GRAND EXTRA MATINEE,

GRAND EXTRA MATINEE,

For the accommodation of the children.

NIMBLE NIP.

100 CHILDREN AS OUR ARMY AND NAVY.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

THIS DAY.

| EVENING AT 8. The great comedian, F. S. CHANFRAU, in the moral play TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN. | MATINEE AT 2. The gorgeous spectacle, CHERRY AND FAIR STAR. A. H. Sheldon, T. Wood, Louise Sylvester, H. Colton. |
|---|---|

MUSEUM DEPARTMENT.

ON EXHIBITION P. T. BARNUM'S LIVING BABY HIPPOPOTAMUS.

THE BEST NEW MUSIC.

"Our Boys," song and chorus, with beautiful illustrated title page, composed and sung by Jolly Nash, 40 cents; "Ebbing Tide," song in E flat and F, Millard, 50 cents; "Charity," (Melody,) for piano, Brandeis, 50 cents; "Race Galop," Kiesewetter, 30 cents; "Come, Holy Spirit," Millard, 50 cents; "Seventh Company" and "Adjutant's" quicksteps, Grafulla, each, 50 cents; "Better Times," waltz, Strauss, 75 cents. Copies mailed. WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway; Branch store, No. 39 Union square, New-York.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE,

NOS. 585 AND 587 BROADWAY.

Every evening, Tuesday, Friday, and New Year's matinée, Gus Williams, the Whittinghams, and all of Tony Pastor's Star Troupe.

VICTORIA C. WOODHULL WILL DELIVER her new and startling oration, "True and the False, Socially," at Cooper Institute, Dec. 29. Reserved seats can be secured at 114 Broadway, and 33 Union square.

## MUSICAL.

### A Great Offer!!

We will during the Holidays dispose of 100 PIANOS and ORGANS of first-class makers, including Waters' at lower prices than ever before offered. Monthly installments running from 12 to 36 months received. Warranted for 6 years. New and Second Hand Instruments to let at extremely low prices. *Illustrated Catalogues Mailed.* Warerooms, 481 Broadway and 54 Mercer st., New-York.

HORACE WATERS & SONS.

A STEINWAY GRAND, UPRIGHTS, AND squares, Webers, and other pianos and organs, on installments and to rent. Bargains this month. S. T. BALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.

## DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S

DANCING SCHOOL,

NO. 212 FIFTH AV.

Brooklyn Branch at No. 193 Washington st. Classes or private lessons for ladies, gentlemen, and children. For particulars send for a circular.

## HOLIDAY GOODS.

A LARGE VARIETY OF GOLD, SILVER, IVORY MOUNTED, AND NATURAL

WALKING CANES.

If you want to buy a cane,

Call on COX, Maiden lane,

NUMBER TWENTY-FIVE.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

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# CHRISTIAN TEACHINGS.

## INFLUENCE OF SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.

### TWENTIETH MISSIONARY ANNIVERSARY OF THE BEREAN BAPTIST SUNDAY-SCHOOL —ADDRESS BY REV. DR. HALL.

The twentieth missionary anniversary of the Berean Baptist Sabbath-school was observed last night in the Berean Baptist Church, at Bedford and Downing streets. The exercises consisted of Scripture reading, prayer, singing, the report of the Secretary, and an address by Rev. John Hall, D. D. The Secretary, in his report, sketched the history of the mission since its organization in 1856, and gave some figures relative to this year's work, showing that the school was in favorable condition, although in need of money. Dr. Hall's address was, as follows:

There is one difficulty which a speaker experiences who addresses an audience composed like this of adults on the floor and children in the gallery. It is that what he says to the one part of the audience may not interest the other. It is difficult, almost impossible, to strike the medium that shall at the same time interest both parts alike. If I can get the permission of the boys and girls in the galleries I shall, therefore, talk first to their friends on the floor and afterward say what I came particularly to say to them. There are now on this continent 12,000,000 children of school age, as many children as there were people fifty years ago. What a work it is to fit these children for virtuous living in this world and to secure to them the blessed immortality that may follow this life. It is sometimes said that godly parents can bring up their children without the help of the Sunday-school, but I have observed that the pious, godly parents are the ones that value most the privileges of the Sunday-school, and surely if they recognize the need their children have of it, how much greater the need the children of the godless should be brought within its Christianizing influence. But I do not need to argue this question with you. Let me rather bespeak from you sympathy and affection for the Sunday-school teachers who have these children in charge. The Sunday-school teachers are your unpaid assistants in the most difficult work of your lives. Give them a helping hand and render them efficient, substantial aid. Show them that you value their service, and that you are in earnest sympathy with them in it. The Sunday-school is sometimes called the nursery of the Church. I prefer to call it part of the Church, where Church material is building under the direction of the teachers. Now, there are two ideas of a church. The first is that the Church is a body of men and women who come together once a week to be worked upon by the Pastor. The other and true idea is that the Church is a body of Christian men and women, lovers of Jesus and servants of God. I beseech you, friends, to be of this latter class. There are many men that I am speaking to who could lose the entire amount of money used by this school in a year and not miss it. They should be generous. We do not any of us give enough. We are like the children of Israel, who were not content to gather manna enough for daily consumption, but must needs lay aside some for future use. In the plain Saxon of the Bible, their oversurplus soon filled with worms and stank. I pray you, brethren, do not fall into this mistake. Be prudent, but at the same time liberal.

And now, children, the big people have had their share, and I am to talk to you. All of you have read in the Old Testament about the garden of Eden, and doubtless you have contrasted your surroundings with Eden and have sighed for that place of paradise. It is useless to long to go back to Eden, children, but there is a way of being happy even here. There were four things prescribed for Adam and Eve by God, and if we could only have those four things here we would be able to enjoy a little paradise of our own. The first is Sunday, the "Happy, happy Sunday," of which you have just been singing. It is a day of rest. Sunday is given us to rest the soul as well as the body, and this is the first bit of Eden which I want you to keep. The second is this: God, you remember, took a rib out of Adam's side as he slept and made Eve. Taking her from Adam's side God showed that she was to be his equal, and in making her such, he laid the foundation of home, which is the second bit of Paradise. I want you boys to feel that it is in the home that the boy becomes the man. There he learns obedience, and learning obedience there, he is obedient in school, faithful in business, a good citizen, and, following the logical order of his mind, a willing servant of God. The third bit of Paradise is, perhaps, harder to understand. You know what law is. Law tells us when we are about to do a wrong thing that we must not do it. But suppose my eyes were out, of what use would lamps be, of what use the sun, moon, and stars? Or, if there was no light, of what possible service would my eyes be? So God's law and man's conscience fit together. Neither is good without the other. We must draw near to God, recognizing Him as the owner of our lives. And when we do this, and set up as our guide the holy law of God, we shall have the third bit of Paradise. There is another bit. God put Adam and Eve into a garden. Now you know that a garden needs to be cared for. A certain Englishman thought himself very wise, but his friends called him a fool. I agree with his friends, for he said, "I will not meddle with my children, but will let them grow up into any religious belief they may. He might as well leave his garden to take care of itself in expectation that it would develop into something good and beautiful. What I mean is that God gave to Adam and Eve labor as one of the four things to make them happy. Honest labor is one of the means God gives us of making ourselves happy. Labor is then the fourth good thing God gives you. You would like, you think, to get a little Eden here. Then remember these four things, to keep the Sabbath, to love your home, to reverence God's law, and to earn an honest living with honest work of hand and brain. Remembering these things, earth becomes a sort of preparation for the kingdom of God. Children remember these things; others have remembered them and made them part of their lives and they are to-day good men and women. And finally to you, friends and parents of the school, go into this blessed work of educating the 12,000,000 of children with all your heart, and while you are laboring for God look up to Him for His blessing and He will lend you His aid.

## THE LANDING OF THE PILGRIMS.

### SERMON BY REV. WILLIAM R. ALGER AT THE CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH.

At the Church of the Messiah, at Thirty-fourth street and Park avenue, last evening, the Pastor, Rev. William R. Alger, preached on "The Landing of the Pilgrims, and What Has Come of It."

Two hundred and twenty-five years ago, said he, our fathers knelt and prayed for the first time upon the shores of America. With heart-breaking memories of the fatherland which they had left for ever, they christened it New-England. With no food, no shelter, and no visible means of support around them, save their scanty store in the Mayflower they had a firm dependence upon the providence and protection of God. When they contemplated the long and weary struggle with the elements, with sickness, and with poverty, there was only one thing that could have kept up their courage through it all, and that was the thought that they had left slavery for freedom. They knew that if they survived they would be one day great and free, and that if they failed they would constitute a glorious example for the reformers of after ages. The struggle of the Pilgrims was only a part of the price which has been paid for the freedom we enjoy. Every description of civil and religious liberty enjoyed by mankind has been purchased by the tears, the sufferings, and the sacrifices of the reformers and patriots who have gone before. Their example has sown nations with the free seed of heroism, and stamped into their existence the desire and love of those privileges which have been thus accumulated. But the sacrifice was worth all that it cost, and, if possible, more.

For many ages liberty was only to be maintained by force. During all the ages when the mighty Empires of antiquity flourished, slavery was a cherished institution, for the reason that men had not yet discovered the inherent dignity of humanity, and appreciated the great truth that the human race was one vast brotherhood. In time juster sentiments prevailed, and the condition of the masses was correspondingly ameliorated. Throughout Israel the jubilee once every fifty years restored his liberty to the serf, and enabled the poor and needy to share in the general prosperity of the nation. A Greek philosopher, who was detected in the act of giving charity to a shipwrecked pirate, and was publicly rebuked for his weakness, said, "I gave not to him, but to humanity." Christianity came and strengthened the newborn sentiment of brotherhood still more, and at length the time came when men realized that it was better to be even a man than a Roman citizen. The idea of the absolute equality of privilege among men was thus gradually evolved, and in time became the base of this nation. The Puritans in assuming the ownership of the soil consecrated it to freedom. Two centuries have passed, and to-day the obligation to render man the brother of man throughout its length and breadth rests upon its people. The providential drift of progress has been in this direction from the first, and now it seems as though all the voices of history are calling to us to carry out in its entirety the grand scheme that our forefathers have begun. The 22d of December is a day that should not be forgotten. In the light of its associations, we should renew our reverence for our fathers, strengthen our failing courage to follow in their footsteps, and renew our intellectual and moral vigor at the shrine of the Pilgrims. They had faults and inconsistencies, it is true, but it is hard to be patient with the carping critics of to-day, who, in the midst of ease and plenty, pick out flaws in the conduct of the weary, persecuted, homeless wanderers who braved storm and disaster to lay the foundation for the happiness that we enjoy. Blessings on them and their efforts! The victims of persecution, they became the champions of liberty. It is good for us to emulate them, and to cling tenderly around all that leads us to the memory of the departed. When we visit that spot where they landed and recall the forbidding landscape upon which they gazed, picture to ourselves the tempestuous ocean behind them, the gloomy and unknown forest before them, the warfare of the elements, and the threatened onslaught of savages and wild beasts, we would learn a lesson from them to trust in God under all adversities, and cling to Him when everything else fails.

## THE POWER OF CHRISTIANITY.

### SERMON BY REV. DR. WILLIAM ADAMS.

Rev. William Adams, D. D., formerly Pastor of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, preached yesterday morning in the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, corner of Fifty-seventh street and Madison avenue which is at present without a regular Pastor, Dr. Ganse having removed to St. Louis. Dr. Adams took his text from Isaiah ix., 2: "The people that walked in darkness have seen a great light: they that dwell in the land of the shadow of death, upon them hath the light shined." The central idea of the sermon, which was one of Dr. Adams' best efforts, was the power of Christianity as a moving force in the history of the world; and in elucidating his theme the preacher rolled back the long succession of ages and reviewed the world as it was 1,875 years ago, when the nations that walked in darkness and in the land of the shadow of death first saw the dawn of the great light which had come to shine upon men. He drew a picture of the world as it was then, and on the deep darkness of that age contrasted the bright lights which marked the centuries during which Christianity had enlightened men and enlarged the boundaries of the world. He depicted the Roman Empire, which then comprehended all the civilized world, and showed the low depths of sin and misery to which a mighty people had sunk, and from which neither the fine theories of the pagan philosopher, nor the blind faith of a pagan people, nor the multitude of pagan gods, had power to lift them. There was a people ruled by laws into which no quality of the mercy which Christianity taught had been infused; ruled by magistrates whose will was the law by which they governed; and they governed a people to whom freedom was only a name; a people oppressed by the grossest despotism under the outward forms of republican liberty; and the nation groaned in bondage to a central despotism, whose head was the Emperor Tiberius. Long years of such government had borne their fruit in corruption, in violence, in injustice, in such foul forms of unblushing licentiousness that the mind revolts at the thought of them. This age was the fullness of time, when the new light was to shine upon the earth; and the leaven was put into the world which should finally leaven the whole. From amid the confusion and ruin in which the old order of things went down arose the small beginnings of the new. Christianity asserted itself as the moving force, and was known of all men. To what people and to what nation had it not brought good? Men first learned what liberty was in the light of Christianity. To it we owe those charters, those constitutions, those laws which assure freedom to those who live under them; which compel equal justice between man and man; which lift the people beyond the caprice of rulers; which make men citizens, and have broken the chains of the slave. To Christianity we owe the enlargement of the world's boundaries, for it was a Christian motive which moved the great Columbus to the discovery of a new world. Servant of the Highest he subscribes himself, and it was in the service of the Highest that he sailed across the unknown ocean, to shores which he saw only with the eye of faith, but in his great faith saw clearly. And if Christianity has widened our knowledge of the physical, and given us another world, has it not also widened equally the mental, the world of thought and being? Man is not now shut within the narrow limits of an earthly existence; confined to what he can see only, unknowing of the future, and beyond the grave met by a dark blank. Christianity has alleviated the sufferings of man while he lives his short space on earth, and has opened the gateways which closed the prospect beyond it. It has taught man that he has a soul, and has impressed him with a sense of responsibility and with a lofty dignity which he never knew before its light shone on the world. Wherever Christianity has come in the past, it has proved the light shining in darkness, the moving power for all that is beneficent, for all that is just, for all that is merciful which we have in the world to-day. Dr. Adams then turned from the past, and closed his sermon, of which this is only the briefest outline, with a glowing anticipation of what Christianity should do for the future of the world.

## WHY JESUS WAS BORN.

### SERMON BY REV. DR. ARMITAGE, OF THE FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH.

At the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church yesterday morning, Rev. Dr. Armitage preached from the text "Why Jesus was born." He said that the single sentence "Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners" covered the whole question, and that man's needs as a sinner called for such a Redeemer. He thought he need not spend one moment in proving that every man in the congregation was a sinner; that the whole history of the race was proof of it. If they were put to the test they would confess they were sinners; every pulse which beats in a man's wrist, every throb which beats in his heart attests it, and the whole race is a witness of the truth that man is a sinner. Man's conscience proves it; by his acts of humiliation and his acts of subjection he makes offerings for the guilt of his soul. There is not, said the speaker, a man living that does not feel he is a sinner; there is not a man living who could say he never imposed a wrong on a human being, nor ever insulted the God who gave him being—if he believes in a God—there is no use arguing such a question; there is such a power. There is no use in denying that man is a sinner; he has never been able to find a remedy for his sin; no order of philosophy, no scientific treatment has been found to deliver him from it. Man does not do what he knows to be right, but he does what he knows to be wrong. Man's remedies always come as an afterthought, and God's as a forethought, thereby showing God's evidence of the the divinity of our religion. Man reads in the signs of the times that a new pestilence has broken out, and creeps from territory to territory, but the man her makes no preparation for its coming—he seeks no remedy until the disease has desolated the country, and then he learns to apply a specific—but not till then. It is necessary to go to the bowels of the earth for its minerals, to work its tin and iron mines, and pick after pick is broken to pieces, and hundreds after hundreds of lives are sacrificed by explosion from fire-damp—and not till then does the safety-lamp come to light—it is an afterthought. So it is with the deep—all through the history of time man has been perfectly helpless. Vessels are sunk in the ocean, mid deep, but it is only after a great loss of life that the life-boat is launched. When the shore is bleached with the dead then comes the remedy. But in this world God provides for all this difficulty. The child is the lamb sacrificed for the world. He was God's provision for sin. He was God's lamb for His brethren of the loins of Adam—God's forethought in providing a remedy for sin. He understood the price to be paid for man's redemption, and fixed upon that lamb as the sacrifice. This gives the reason for the advent of Jesus. He came into the world to save sinners; that is the consummation of the whole matter. It takes into account the long sweep of prophecy from the first man down to the manger—the glorious glimpses of divine revelation—until Christ came to vindicate heaven's right and save man from his sins. He did not come into the world to save angelic sinners; he came to save human sinners, not angelic sinners. The Scripture reveals to us that there are both. He did not take unto himself the characteristics of the angelic tribes, but laid hold of the seed of Abraham, and if Gabriel's brother fell or wandered, or if millions of the angelic hosts rebelled against God and were swept into darkness, they remained there, and Jesus did not take their shape to save them. He passed them all by and took hold of the nature of man—the seed of Abraham and that old gentile stock which had been admitted into a covenant with God. On the first view one would be led to suppose that Jesus would be led to take the form of angels, but the mercy of God led him to pass them by and to help the most humble. He came to make human saints out of human sinners. He laid hold of humanity and was found not as a Jew or a gentile, but as a man—not as a man of peculiar relations but as a man who knew nothing of these relations—as a man who put himself under the yoke of humanity that he might appear to man as man. There was a beautiful thing in connection with the genealogical account of the birth of Christ. Matthew and Luke give different accounts, but this is accounted for by the fact that one gives the genealogy by the mother and the other by the father. The blood of two gentile women entered into the genealogy of God, so that the Jews could not claim him exclusively or of their own race. You thus have the gentile blood and the Jewish blood mixing in the veins of Christ, who was born to be the Saviour of the world and not of the mere family of Palestine. Jesus came to take the polluted man out of pollution into purity, the hopeless man out of despair, and the despairing man out of antagonism to God, so that love takes the place of enmity and man becomes a new creature. Christianity is not a mere science or a mere philosophy. It is a life, an incarnate philosophy; it is the bringing of man to God, so that he is in Christ Jesus now what he was not in Adam. Christ, continued the speaker, came into the world as you and I came. I can very readily conceive of a Christ springing into existence, as Minerva sprang into existence, endowed with great powers. I could very well understand that; I could understand the angelic hosts obeying His will, His coming as a conqueror, as a Prince with a diadem and throne, uprooting dynasties, overturning thrones, or perhaps sweeping the globe like an Alexander, a Hannibal, or a Napoleon. I could understand this. I could see how it would harmonize with God's justice, but I could not in that event understand how He came to save sinners. I could not love Him as my Redeemer. But Christ came not to destroy but to save. When I go to the manger and see Jesus; when I see the tear of meekness in his eye, I see God in another form. The terror of God is taken away; all the wonderful majesty of God is subdued; I feel that God's breath in that new life speaks to me of love and mercy instead of curses. I hear the music of angelic hosts floating on high, and instead of curses I hear the whisper of love, "Peace on earth, good will to men," and instead of wondering whether God made me to be damned, and an outcast forever, I catch the angelic expression, "Glory to God," and my heart, touched by love, responds to my Creator, as I go to the cross and adore him. I ask you to come to the Saviour of human sinners, and to come just as human as you are, He knows that you are human; He understands all; you may shrink from His inspection, but your heart is known to Him. Come to Him as a human sinner to a human saint, and as a Saviour His love will move toward you and His mercy will freely receive you. God knows that you are weak, that you are poor, that you are sinful. Don't try to come to God as angels; He will not save you except you are a sinner. He did not come into the world to save the righteous but the sinner, but if you confess you are a sinner, as the Lord liveth you will be saved—confess so, and then you will have a happy Christmas, a happy New Year, and a happy new being.

## "ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL."

### REV. DR. J. H. RYLANCE AT ST. MARK'S CHURCH.

Rev. J. H. Rylance, D. D., preached at St. Mark's Church last evening. After the opening services Dr. Rylance said that the title of his sermon was "All's well that ends well," and that he would preach from the text Ecclesiastes vii., 8: "Better is the end of a thing than the beginning." Dr. Rylance said in substance:

This is one of those general aphorisms which, while expressing wholesome truth, pertinent and important to certain occasions, cannot be accepted and applied without discrimination. I do not propose to enter upon any nice discrimination of such at present, my purpose being to make this aphorism of Solomon the basis of a few thoughtful reflections upon the end of this year, to the last Sunday service of which God in His mercy has been pleased to spare us. Standing here then, on the retreating verge of another such period of our life, let me propose the question, and try to answer it, What conditions or results, looking back through the year 1875, would justify the verdict, "Better is the end of the year than the beginning?" Begin with minor items in forming your estimate of results. Have you made any substantial progress, for instance, in intellectual culture? for that ought not to be esteemed a matter beneath the notice of a Christian man, surely, since there is a very intimate and influential relation between mental and moral well-being. We very justly hold the Christian graces—faith, hope, and charity—in a much higher estimate than any sort of mere knowledge. But piety and a cultivated intelligence sustain and beautify each other, and men do grievous violence to both when they place them in an attitude of hostility. "For the soul to be without knowledge is not good." What an expansion of mind comes from historical studies! What refinement of taste and feeling comes from good poetry! How experience is chastened and corrected by lessons which biography teaches! How a wondering curiosity becomes reverential from the revelations of science! And these helps and inspirations are, to some extent, within the reach of all of us. It is not only a reproach, then, but it is criminal in any man to be ignorant of the treasures of good literature. For though a man's piety may be pure and fervent without much culture, it will probably be feeble in influence to the extent that it lacks intelligence. The world has little respect for merely blind emotion; while there is always danger that the Christian who cannot render a reason for the hope that is in him, may fail a prey to a captious infidelity. No man can stand excused today, therefore, who has not given many hours during the year nearly gone, to good reading. Many of us, most of us, nay, all of us have done a good deal in this line, probably. And yet the results may be very unsatisfactory. And that not because we have lacked good material to work upon, but because there have been so much of a frivolous sort to tempt us to vicious indulgence. But if to any considerable extent we have eschewed such temptations; if we have had the grace to "scorn such delights," and have lived "laborious days" or hours at least in seeking for hidden treasures, for the wisdom which is "better than rubies," the unalterable advantage is ours to-day. Then may we say with a quiet thankfulness, as we count the intellectual gains of the year, "Better is the end than the beginning." It is better with us to-day, if through the progress of the last 360 days we have been able to wrestle successfully with any special moral infirmity, or besetting sin, which hampered and tormented us at the beginning. If to-day we are comparatively free from a chronic fractiousness or decidedly less liable to sudden invasions of a gushing passion; if we can meet provocation with a "kind answer that turneth away wrath," the gain is great. Every true Christian may take up the text and apply it to himself who has been growing in grace through the year. If in our daily work in the world there has been a purer conscience maintained and a more habitual sense of the Divine presence; if serious thoughts have occupied more of your time; if there has been a growing hunger and thirst after righteousness, with a steady endeavor to know more of the mind and will of the Heavenly Father, as revealed in His word; if we can work more cheerfully, and suffer more patiently; if we are humbler, purer and more child-like in our spirit and temper—then it is supremely better with us. But however the case may be, or how rapidly soever the year may seem to have fled, reflection will tell us that it brought a vast amount of possible good to all who have been spared to this hour. Every moment was laden with its special blessing. And what a marvelous gain in knowledge, and power, and goodness we have known if we have improved such possibilities to the uttermost! Few of us, probably none, can lay claim to that. But what a deep and pure satisfaction must fill the mind of him who can simply say: "Well, the year has not passed in vain. By comparing my present condition with what it was some three hundred and sixty-five days ago, I find I am a richer man; richer in the wealth that rust cannot canker nor thieves break through nor steal. Something has been attempted; something done. Even among the lower attainments of my Christian manhood it is better with me. I have fed the mind with useful knowledge; I have increased my stock of ideas; I know more of man, of nature, and of God." But better still could he add: "I have learned more of the wisdom that is from above; of the truth as it is in Jesus, and that truth hath made me 'free from the law of sin and death.' I have been taught that pride, 'however disguised in its own majesty, is littleness;' that Christianity itself is good, and that all virtuous excellence is comprised in the mind that was in Christ, my Divine Father and Lord." In the spirit of unmitigated thankfulness such a man might say, "Better is the end than the beginning."

## AN UNWELCOME PASSENGER.

### A BAGGAGEMAN'S ENCOUNAER WITH A WOLF IN A RAILROAD CAR.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Herald* of the 24th inst. gives an account of the difficulty Baggagemaster Hunt met on a trip from Chattanooga the day previous. It says: "At Chattanooga a man from some Western State got aboard the train. He had, chained about the neck, a very large yellow wolf. The brute appeared to be docile enough while in charge of his owner, although to a stranger his fierce eye and grinning teeth were sufficient to keep one at a distance. By considerable pulling and kicking and jerks, the man succeeded in getting him aboard, and putting him in the baggage-car, where he was chained in one corner. As might be well imagined, the baggage-master did not fancy such a companion in his car alone, and protested against the act, but was repeatedly assured that the wolf was harmless and would attack no one. Thus the baggageman's fears were allayed, and the train started. It leaves Chattanooga before light and the baggage master was left alone in his car with his gaunt companion. The train had not proceeded a very great distance before it became necessary for the baggage-master to adjust some pieces which he proceeded to do. In moving about he either forgot the presence of the brute or depending upon what the owner said in regard to its viciousness, went too near his wolfship, which, of a sudden made a spring at Mr. Hunt and siezed his coat-tail. Turning to fight the animal off it siezed him again, tearing his coat half off. Mr. Hunt fought the wolf off and made his escape into the next car, where he informed Conductor Bell of what had taken place. That officer felt outraged at the danger to which his subaltern had been subjected, and started in to dispatch the brute, but thought it best to inform its owner of what had transpired before proceeding on his revengeful errand. The proprietor of the one-horse menagerie was aroused and informed of the situation, and told that he must make reparation for the damage done or he would be short of a wolf very soon. He offered to console the injured party by saying that the wolf was playing, and that it frequently tore his clothes off in these little antics. But this did not restore the rent garment or allay the anger of the baggage master, who insisted upon his making good what the beast had made worthless. After considerable parleying and bickering they finally compromised on $10 50. After that the wolf had the car pretty much to himself the balance of the trip."

## NEGRO COLONIZATION.

The Jackson (Miss.) *Clarion* of Dec. 22 says: "The colored people in Lauderdale County, Miss., and West Alabama, are moving in behalf of a colonization scheme for the blacks. The *Mercury* says the object of the movers in the matter is to get the question of colonization of the blacks on some separate territory before Congress, and they will be thankful to intelligent white gentlemen who will give them assistance in getting their scheme in proper manner before Congress. Frank Durr, an advocate of the movement, assures the *Mercury* that it did not originate in chagrin at the defeat of the Republican Party at the late election, but rests upon reasons pertaining to what is deemed the good of both races."

## THE EAST.

### SERVIA, MONTENEGRO, AND BOSNIA.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* writes to that journal under date Dec. 6: "Negotiations are going on in Belgrade between the Prince and Philip Crisrics on one and this latter and his friends on the other hand, with a view to a new Ministerial combination. Philip Cristics is the same who accompanied the Princess of Servia to England in 1862. He numbers among the most faithful adherents of the Obrenovica family, to which he has rendered signal services, as Servian agent in Constantinople, and as Minister President in the years 1861-62. It was mainly due to his skill and exertion that the hereditary right of the Obrenovics to the throne of Servia was finally established and recognized, both by the Sultan and by the Skuptschina, and that Servia was not drawn into the last movement in the Herzegovina under Luca Vukalovich as Montenegro was in 1862. His late mission to Montenegro must not be taken as indicating a change in the views he entertained thirteen years ago, but rather the contrary, for the initiative to this mission came from the Prince and not from the Ministry, and its object was not to combine for common action, but rather to explain why action under the present circumstances was not advisable for Servia any more than Montenegro. Far from leading to an understanding, the *pourparlers* which have been held hitherto, partly directly, partly through mediators, had led almost to a break between the rulers of Servia and Montenegro; each side suspected the other of double-dealing and of a design to compromise each other. On the part of Montenegro there was, besides the recollection of the last insurrection, when, rightly or wrongly, Montenegro trusted that Servia would follow, and so compromised herself that the Turks thought themselves justified in attacking Monte-While Montenegro was humiliated, Servia escaped without harm—nay, at the very time when Montenegro was most feeling the consequences of her rashness, Servia, through the intervention of the Powers, obtained the evacuation of Belgrade and the other Servian fortresses by the Turks. No wonder that Montenegro should, on this occasion, urge Servia to begin. It was with a view to remove these causes of coldness and misunderstanding, and to establish the relations between the two Princes on a better footing, that the mission of Philip Cristics was undertaken, and for such a task no man was better fitted than the Envoy, who has given numerous proofs of his diplomatic skill. As regards his views on internal policy, Cristics belong to the claster of Conservatives who have grouped themselves round Marinovics. The leading idea of this party is to check the radical tendency which has got the upper hand in Servia by introducing measures which should enable the intellectual and educated portion of the population to counterpoise mere numbers. The chief among these would be the establishment of a Senate, and the removal of the disqualification of lawyers, Professors, or those who are or have been in State service, for being elected into the Skuptschina. Every one who has given some attention to the turn which things have taken in Servia of late can only applaud such designs, but can have but little hope of seeing such constitutional amendments carried through by the present Skuptschina, which has just met again after its adjournment for a month. From the Bosnian frontier the news comes of an agitation which has been got up and is spreading. Its object is to make a propaganda for an annexation of Bosnia to Austria, and when this—as it is hoped—will have taken large proportions, to send up a deputation to his Majesty, asking him to take the Bosnian Christians under his protection. The propaganda is stated to be most active among the Catholics of Bosnia, the number of whom is 140,000, and the Franciscan monks are credited with being the chief movers in the agitation. These monks, who came to Bosnia in the first half of the thirteenth century, are by special privilege entitled to minister to the spiritual wants of the Catholic population. They acquired this in the time of Madmud II., who, in order to stop the mass emigration of the Bosnian Catholics, gave a firman insuring protection of person and goods and free exercise of their religion to the Catholics. Up to 1701 the Bosnian Catholic Church was under the Bishop of Diakovar in Slavonia, but since that time it is quite independent, the monks choosing their own bishop, who is confirmed by the Pope and is directly under the propoganda in Rome. All the monks are natives, who have studied either in Italy or in Diakovar, and are far above the level of the orthodox clergy. They enjoy, therefore, considerable influence, not only among their co-religionists, but in general among the population. They have used this influence hitherto to calm the excitement, in which they have been so successful that the Catholic population of both Bosnia and Herzegovina, where it numbers 50,000 souls, has remained entirely passive in the struggle going on between the Mahomedans and orthodox Christians. That at a moment when it is known that the powers are discussing a mode of pacification for the insurgent provinces of Turkey the idea of annexation to Austria should begin to be agitated in Bosnia is natural enough. For centuries Bosnia has been connected with Hungary, and ever since the connexion has ceased between the two countries, the connexion between the people on both sides has been kept up, and, above all, lately owing to the facilities of intercourse, has become more intimate than ever. Along the line of frontier Austria has been the ever open asylum for all those who in trouble on the other side, and only two years ago it was owing to the energetic intervention of Austria that those who had fled from the oppression of the Kaimakam of Banjaluka could return to their homes, and had the satisfaction of seeing not only the objectionable Turkish official, but the Governor General himself, removed. So the existence of an agitation for this idea of annexation, which is, besides, a very old one, may be well credited, as likewise that this idea of annexation to a Catholic State should above all be spreading among the Catholics; but the leading part attributed to the Catholic clergy in getting up a movement in this sense, coming as it does, from orthodox sources, looks rather like an attempt to make the Catholic clergy in Bosnia suspected in the eyes of the Turkish authorities, and perhaps to produce a reaction on the part of these latter, which in its turn might drive the Catholics to join in the movement. Both by their education and by the constant contact with Austria, the Franciscan monks of Bosnia are too well acquainted with the general feeling which exists here with regard to any annexation, and are unlikely to engage in an agitation which cannot well lead to a result, while it might expose those who engage in it to persecution and greater hardships than they are already subject to."

## AN EARTHQUAKE IN NAPLES.

### A SEVERE SHOCK AND A GENERAL SCARE.

A Naples correspondent of the London *Standard* writes to that journal on Dec. 6:

"This morning at about 3:30 o'clock all Naples was awakened by a most severe shock of earthquake, which lasted eighteen seconds in its different phases. The movement, first undulatory from north-east to south-west, became afterward vertical, and there is not a quarter of this large city that was not most severely shaken. The greatest wonder is that as yet no damages are reported.

Prof. Palmieri, the well-known and learned director of the Vesuvian Observatory, had, by means of his newly-invented instrument, the 'sysmograph,' been able to foretell an imminent volcanic perturbatian, which it was expected would have found its vent through Mount Vesuvius, so well styled the safety-valve of Naples, but his calculations have been at least partly mistaken, inasmuch as the mountain, instead of vomiting flames and smoke, is since yesterday quietly reposing under an immaculate shroud of snow. Nevertheless we are permitted to suppose that the present state of repose of Vesuvius will not last long, because for several days past the awful subterraneous noises which usually precede violent eruptions have been frequently heard, especially at night. These noises may be compared to the rumbling of distant and prolonged thunder, and when heard amidst the still repose of night, have a very grand effect.

This morning's shock of earthquake caused a great fright amongst the population of Naples, especially in the lower quarters, where the inhabitants fled from their houses and sought refuge in the open spaces that offered nearest and, to add to the horrors of the scene, the weather was abomitable. It was only when daylight began to dawn upon the city that the poor frightened natives began to regain courage, and ventured to return to their houses. A party of devotees repaired to the Duomo (or cathedral) and insisted upon having the miraculous effigy of San Gennaro brought out and carried in procession in the streets. Happily for public quiet, at that time the tesorie, or guardian of the treasury of the Duomo, was not to be found, so that they had to abandon their idea. Numbers of poor, half-clad women were gathered in groups in the public squares at the Municipio, at Santa Lucia, &c., all telling their beads with great fervor.

I hear that the numerous prisoners confined at the Vicaria, where they are awaiting trial for their various offenses, got so excited upon hearing the crowd in the adjoining square that they nearly mutinied to get out, and thus avoid the danger of being, as they expected at every moment to be, buried beneath the ruins of the old castle.

The population has now returned to its usual calm, but the earthquake of this morning is the topic of the day, and the first words of greeting are, as a rule, 'Have you felt the shock?' 'Were you frightened?' &c. Everybody is looking with anxiety toward the Montagna, as Vesuvius is generally called here, and eagerly watching for the first symptoms of the promised eruption which is to avert from us all danger of such shocks as we have had this morning."

## SEVERE STORM.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 26.—A severe storm of wind, rain, and lightning visited the country north and north-west of this city this afternoon. Near Rushville, Ind., a freight train was ditched by a tree, which had fallen across the track. At Hamilton the Miami River rose rapidly, floating cellars on the west side of the river. At Carthage the Hamilton County Infirmary was partially unroofed.

# CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

## NEW-YORK.

A letter from Mr. R. A. Proctor shall be published to-morrow.

The sixth annual reception of the M. Cregan Association will take place at Irving Hall on Tuesday evening, Jan. 11.

The Tammany Committee on Organization has designated to-morrow, from 7 until 8 P. M., as the date for holding the primary meetings.

The employes of Messrs. Stone & Goodman will give a complimentary ball at La Favorita Lyceum, lately Harlem Music Hall, this evening.

Another caucus by the members-elect of the Common Council will be held to-night, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the various City offices.

Mr. Paul B. Du Chaillu will lecture this evening on "Wild Africa" in the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church of Gustavus Adolphus, at Twenty-second street, between Third and Lexington avenues.

The Private Coachmen's B. and C. Society of this City and County will hold its ninth annual ball at Irving Hall on Wednesday, Jan. 5. Music for the occasion will be furnished by Gilmore's Twenty-second Regiment Band.

The annual ball in aid of the Infant Asylum will take place at the Academy of Music on Thursday, Jan. 13. The managers have spared no pains to insure as complete a success as in former years, and expect to net from $10,000 to $12,000.

The Græco-Roman wrestling match between Prof. Bauer and Andre Christol will take place at the Grand Opera-house next Wednesday evening. The contest will be the best three in five falls; stakes $250 a side and an additional guaranteed bet of $500.

John Nannery, the Irish shoemaker who, on Christmas night, assaulted his wife, and attempted to burn her to death, was yesterday taken before Justice Duffy, at the Washington Place Police Court, and committed without bail to await the result of her injuries.

At a recent election in Company E, Twenty-second Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., the following non-commissioned officers were elected: First Sergeant, Corporal Charles E. Winnik; Fifth Sergeant, Private H. W. Carey; Corporals, W. Boorman, L. E. Maidhoff, and D. C. Link.

On Saturdry night, while Patrick Costello, of No. 249 Spring street, was walking the streets in an intoxicated condition, he was robbed of $20 by John Johnson, a vagrant. At the Washington Place Police Court yesterday, the latter was committed in default of $500 bail to answer.

The third annual meeting of the Inter-Collegiate Literary Association will be held in parlor F, Fifth Avenue Hotel, on Wednesday, Jan. 5, at 10:30 A. M. Colleges desiring representation in the association are invited to send three delegates. It is recommended by the management that two delegates be selected from the Junior Class.

Some Democratic politicians have added a new name to their list of candidates for the Commissionership of Public Works. They assert that Mr. E. P. Barker, formerly Deputy Commissioner under Mr. Van Nort, is likely to be nominated by Mayor Wickham for the position. Mr. Barker is a Republican. The Mayor, however, is inclined, it is said, to renominate Fitz John Porter, but there seems to be no chance of his confirmation by the Board of Aldermen.

The Christmas festival of the inmates of the New-York Foundling Asylum, Sixty-eighth street, near Third avenue, will take place to-morrow from 2 until 5 P. M. A handsome Christmas tree has been erected, and from its branches will depend a generous quantity of fruit, candy, and toys, which, after being sufficiently admired, will be distributed to the little ones. Sister Irene and her charitable companions have done all in their power to make the occasion worthy of long remembrance.

On Christmas night John McCart, aged fifty-one, and John McCarthy, aged fifty, both residing at No. 317 East One Hundred and Twenty-second street, had an altercation, when McCarthy left the house. He was afterward found dead in the cellar of an unfinished building corner of Second avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-second street. The Police of the Twelfth Precinct arrested McCart on suspicion and notified Coroner Woltman, who ordered McCarthy's body to be taken to the Morgue.

The twenty-fourth anniversary of the Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church, will be held at the institution, corner of Lexington avenue and Forty-ninth street, to-morrow, at 11 A. M. The election of Trustees, managers, &c., for the ensuing year and the receipt of the annual reports of officers will constitute the business, after which a collation will be discussed, and the children's Christmas tree will be exhibited. A general invitation has been extended to all friends of the institution to be present.

## BROOKLYN.

A. M. Davis, a lodger at No. 34 Main street, died yesterday morning without medical attendance. The body was removed to the Morgue.

Andrew Nelson was arrested yesterday afternoon for robbing the money-drawer in William Coe's oyster saloon, corner of Jay and Sands streets.

Jeremiah Dolan, a laborer, forty years old, of No. 133 Columbia street, fell from the back stoop of his house on Saturday night, receiving internal injuries which may prove fatal.

Benedict Dudley, of No. 428 Atlantic avenue, was arrested yesterday afternoon for striking Leopold Knopple, of No. 3 Willoughby street, on the head with a glass, in a lager-beer saloon.

At 7 o'clock last evening James Conor, aged thirty, residing at the corner of Lafayette and Throop avenues, was thrown from a wagon in Flatbush avenue and received a serious scalp wound.

Catherine Heron, aged thirty-five years, of No. 52 Nostrand avenue, while under the influence of liquor, drank a small quantity of oxalic acid yesterday. It is thought that she will recover.

Augustus Childs, aged sixteen years, of No. 137 York street, fell from an ice-wagon on Flatbush avenue yesterday afternoon, and injured his face and head. He was taken home on an ambulance.

Officer Campbell, while in the act of arresting James Riley yesterday afternoon for being drunk and disorderly, was struck on the neck and badly injured by a stone thrown by some unknown person.

Frank Dezalba, aged eighteen, of No. 433 Graham avenue, accidentally inflicted a serious wound on his leg with an ax, while at work in David Taff's spar-yard. He was taken to the Eastern District Hospital.

John B. Mumford, aged fifty-five, of No. 550 Broadway, was arrested yesterday morning on a charge of intoxication, and was taken dangerously ill with cramps and convulsions at the station-house. He was sent to the City Hospital.

Peter Roatchey, a German, of No. 253 First street, was cut across the wrist with a knife, by Frank Mermat, during a quarrel in the lager-beer saloon of Joseph Walooth, No. 25 First street, about 7 o'clock last evening. He was sent to the Eastern District Hospital.

At 1 o'clock yesterday morning an unknown man, a German, about forty years old, five feet six inches high, wearing a gray suit and black felt hat, walked overboard from the Hamilton ferry-boat Monticello, while in an intoxicated condition, and was drowned. His body was not recovered.

The new man-of-war Trenton will be launched at the Navy-yard on New Year's Day. Admiral Rowan will superintend the work of launching her. She will probably be sent to join either the Atlantic or the Mediterranean squadron. A full description of the vessel was published in THE TIMES of last Friday.

A grand curling match will be held under the auspices of the Brooklyn Curling Club, at Prospect Park lake, on Tuesday, Jan. 4. It is expected that a large attendance will be present, as invitations have been extended to players from all parts of the country.

The regular meeting of the Long Island Historical Society will be held at the Brooklyn Athenæum, corner of Atlantic avenue and Clinton street, to-morrow evening. Bayard Taylor will deliver a lecture on ancient Egypt, giving incidentally the latest results of research among the antiquities.

Among the festivities of Christmas Day at the Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal Church was the presentation to the Pastor, Rev. G. E. Reed, of a handsome gold watch and a sumptuously-bound copy of the Hexaglot Bible, the latter valued at about two hundred dollars. Rev. C. W. Steele, of the Fleet Street Methodist Episcopal Church, was also presented by his parishioners with a copy of the Hexaglot Bible.

About 11 o'clock on Saturday night John Wild, aged thirteen; John Neil, thirteen; and John Whalen, fifteen, escaped from the Truant Home, by descending from the third story window, by means of a number of sheets tied together. They remained in an out-house until yesterday morning at 6 o'clock, when they started down the plank road, and were arrested by Officer Close. They had only their night clothes on, and were nearly frozen.

## NEW-JERSEY.

County Physician Stout has ordered an inquest in the case of Michael Devine, who died at his house on Stuben street, on Friday, under suspicious circumstances.

John Ayres, the aged doorman of the First Precinct Station-house, Jersey City, who died suddenly on Friday last from heart disease, was buried yesterday. The Police Department accompanied the body to New-York Bay Cemetery.

Charles Elmore, of Fifth street, New York, who was struck by a locomotive of the Pennsylvania Railroad at the Washington street crossing, Jersey City, died in the Charity Hospital yesterday. He was thirty-eight years old and unmarried.

## A HAUNTED HOUSE IN SCARBORO.

A correspondent of the Portland *Press*, writing from Scarboro, Me., furnishes the following account of a haunted house in that town: "The house is situated on a small farm about two and a half miles from Dunston Corner, in the vicinity of Beach Ridge. It was owned and occupied some ten years ago by an Irishman by the name of John Finard, who died and was buried upon the place. The farm was then sold to pay unlawful demands filed against the farm. Last Spring the farm was bought by a man by the name of Johnson, who, with his wife and his wife's father, have lived upon it until within a few days. The statement that all three make is that from the time they moved upon the place until they left, there was not a night but mysterious sounds and lights were seen or heard in some part of the house. Some times crossed hands upon the wall surrounded by a circle of light, would appear. Then this would disappear and doors would commence to open and shut and latches rattle. Then there would be sounds like water boiling over upon the stove, and then this would stop, and whisperings in different parts of the house would be audible. Then the stove would shake and the stove-covers rattle, and figures of a person of full size, dressed in white, in full sight, and without eyes or nose would travel about the room. Some nights it would appear just as soon as the family retired, and they would get up and sit up all night, and the sounds and sights would continue all night. Even in the day time they would appear. Mrs. Johnson was at work one day in the kitchen, when all at once something passed the window. At the same time the dog growled and started out of doors and commenced to snuff the air and bark. She started out of doors, and went all around the house, but could not see nor hear anything."

## TWICE MARRIED—TWICE DIVORCED.

A rather unusual case, says the St. Louis *Republican*, came up before Judge Knight in Circuit Court No. 3 for abjudication on Friday morning. The case on trial was that of Ida Hall vs. Eugene Hall, on a petition for a divorce on the grounds of desertion. During the examination of the plaintiff it was developed that the parties had been divorced from each other in Decatur, Ill., several years ago, but had remarried and lived together until January, 1874, when the desertion is alleged to have taken place. Judge Knight, after asking how long the plaintiff would remain unmarried to the defendant this time, granted the decree and Ida and Eugene henceforth are separated.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

*In steam-ship China, from Liverpool.*—James Armstrong, George Bliss, C. Bolton, Mr. Brolous, Dr. Buller, T. Burgess, D. F. Cameron, Mrs. Clarke, Miss A. Clarke, Rev. Fred. Courtney, M. Dastis, Mr. and Mrs. Decker, F. Denys, Count Donadieu, W. J. Dunn, W. J. Edwards, Mr. Eilbeck, C. J. Eldridge, Joseph A. Ely, Mr. Escobar, Mrs. Jane von Essen, Mr. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. F. Lopez Fabia, Mr. Flores, Mr. Fourodona, Mr. Gandara, R. Goldenberg, Mr. Gutteridge, George Hamilton, Robert L. Harjous, Mr. Haviland, Mr. and Mrs. Hilgers, Mr. Hodgskins, Mr. Holloway, Mrs. E. Horandt, H. T. Howard, F. G. Hoyt, David Jolly, J. Kane, J. F. Kelly, B. Ketcham, Mr. Kidd, L. B. Lewis, W. Penn Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Lowndes, Miss Lowndes, Rush T. Mason, Joseph McGuire, Mr. Mercer, Mr. Merrill, Eugene T. Miles, Miss A. Miles, Miss Miles, Miss K. Miles, P. Mills, C. J. Mills, W. D. Morgan, Mr. Oliver, A. Openhym, Mrs. Samuel Paling, J. H. Paling, Mr. Parody, R. Parody, R. Pengelly, A. A. Plant, Emile Prest, A. B. Pride, Mr. and Mrs. Rice, Mr. Ruth, Master Ruth, Mr. and Mrs. R. Seddon, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Sewell, Mrs. Sheffrey, Dr. Sheffrey, H. Spilker, G. V. Tompkins, Miss Troth, George S. Wickham, S. H. Wilson, Mr. Witthaus, W. F. Young, Miss Welsh.

*In steam-ship Canada, from London.*—Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. C. Symonds, Mr. and Mrs. E. Kinzey, Mrs. J. P. Shaw, Mrs. A. F. Wade, Mrs. J. N. Lees, Miss E. L. Johns, Miss E. Belasco, George G. Linen, James Clement, Edwin Bentley, L. J. Disbrow, Robert Stockings, Charles G. McIntyre, Augustus S. Wyley, Edgar S. Worden, F. Butterworth, Edward Plesner.

*In steam-ship California, from Glasgow.*—James Livingstone, Dr. and Mrs. Dupuy, child and nurse, Capt. Connant, Peter Breingan, Mrs. Lindsay and five children, James R. Paton, W. S. Curtis, George W. Lasher, William Stewart, H. A. Vinton, John Fretwell.

*In steam-ship Canima, from Bermuda.*—W. R. Mayo, wife, three children, and nurse, Mary Finegan, Martin Braby, T. R. Lounsberry, G. Martin.

## MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:23 | Sun sets....4:39 | Moon sets....4:12

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..7:29 | Gov. Island...8:18 | Hell Gate....9:40

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK............SUNDAY, Dec. 26.

### ARRIVED.

Steam-ship California, (Br.,) Ovenstone, Glasgow Dec. 11 and Moville 12th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros.; experienced heavy westerly gales the entire passage.

Steam-ship Canima, (Br.,) Whitter, Bermuda Dec. 23, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Gibbs, Lewes, Del., with mdse. to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Regulator, Doane, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship Colon, Tanner, Aspinwall Dec. 17, with mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.

Ship Admiral, (Ger.,) Haesloop, Bremen 53 ds., in ballast to Herman Baetjer; came the northern passage and had westerly gales; lost and split sails. Is anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Bark Prof Dubrovacki, (Aust.,) Pendo, London 73 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to master. Nov. 29, lat. 43, lon. 56, encountered a heavy gale from S., veering to N. W., lasting 24 hours, in which lost sails, carried away spanker boom, and shipped a sea which stove bulwarks and broke in main hatch; from Oct. 24 to Dec. 5, had continuous westerly gales; Dec. 21, lat. 29, lon. 66 30, spoke brig Time, (Aust.,) from Waterford, for New-York, 43 ds. out.

Bark Everhard Delius, (Ger.,) Heborth, Hamburg Oct. 24, in ballast to Herman Koop & Co. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Agnes, (Ger.,) Herdes, Hamburg Oct. 15, in ballast to Charles Luling & Co. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Constance, (of Greenock,) McGin, Pernambuco 41 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Hewlett & Torrance. Crossed the Equator Nov. 20 in lon. 39; Nov. 23, lat. 6, lon. 34, spoke brig Mohawk, from Parahiba, for Liverpool; Dec. 7, lat. 16 50, lon. 52 39, spoke ship Atlas, (Norw.,) from Havre, for St. Thomas, 43 ds. out; 11th, lat. 19 50, lon. 57 40, passed a British bark, from Newport, for Savannah, 52 ds. out, showing signal letters L K P D; 13th, lat. 21 50, lon. 61 30, spoke bark Northern Queen, (Br.,) from Greenock, for Charleston, 56 ds. out.

Bark St. Ursula, (of Barbados,) Harden, Rio Janeiro 57 ds., with coffee to Pendergast Bros. & Co. Crossed the Equator Oct. 24 in lon. 40 20.

Bark Augvald, (Norw.,) Rasmussen, London 58 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Has had heavy westerly winds the entire passage, and been 30 ds. W. of Bermuda.

Bark Texas, (Ger.,) Stiffens, Bremen 65 ds., in ballast to Charles Luling & Co. Came the northern passage, and had strong N. W. gales, and been 33 ds. W. of the Banks.

Bark Sirio, (Norw.,) Sverdrup, London Oct. 22, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Chasseur, (Norw.,) Tonson, Rio Janeiro Nov. 6, with coffee to Broomar—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Cuba, (of Dundee,) Smith, Rio Janeiro 51 ds., with coffee to Drexel, Morgan & Co.—vessel to Baumann & Co.

Bark Emilio Barabino, (of Liverpool,) Thompson, Texel Oct. 24, in ballast to master. Is anchored in Lower Bay for orders.

Bark Eliza Barrs, Veasey, of and 8 ds. from Bermuda, in ballast to Alexander Tucker.

Bark Kestrel, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Faulkner, Maranham 43 ds., with sugar and hides to order—vessel to Simpson & Shaw.

Bark Mozart, (Norw.,) Alberthsen, London 62 ds., in ballast to C. Tobias & Co.

Bark Lavinia, (of Inverness,) McKenzie, Pernambuco 24 ds., with sugar to R. B. Borland. Left in port, brig McLeod, (Br.,) and bark Titania, (Br.,) for New-York, to sail about Dec. 4; bark Leighton, to sail 2d.

Bark Aalesund, (Norw.,) Schaze, Rio Janeiro Nov. 21, with coffee to Johnstone, Perry & Co.—vessel to Benham & Boyesen.

Bark Casco, Hancock, (late Penny,) St. Thomas 17 ds., in ballast to Cartwright & Harrison. Dec. 20, off Absecum, passed brig Thomas Turull, bound N.

Bark Lidskjalf, (Norw.,) Gundersen, Larne 66 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Stag, (of Brixham,) Tyrer, Rio Janeiro 42 ds., with coffee to Rowland & Humphrey.

Brig Edith Hall, (of Rockland,) Bunker, Cephalonia 90 ds., with currants to order—vessel to J. V. Haviland.

Brig Victoria, Sanders, St. Pierre 12 ds., with sugar to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Has had fine weather to Hatteras, and been 5 ds. from thence with heavy N. E. gales; Dec. 21, lat. 29 54, lon. 72 05, passed a brig bound N., with loss of foretopgallant and maintop masts; same day, exchanged signals with ship Corsica, from Manila for New-York; 22d, lat. 32 07, lon. 72 30, spoke bark Vesta, (Ger.,) from Hamburg, for New-York, 39 ds. out.

Brig Jennie Phinney, (of Portland,) Brown, Buenos Ayres 56 ds., with mdse. to William Ropes & Co.—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Crossed the equator Nov. 30 in lon. 39; Dec. 24, off the Highlands, in a S. W. gale, Mr. Brown, mate, fell from the upper topsail yard to the deck, and was seriously injured; left in port barks Jas. A. Borland, Ada Gray, Addie McAdam, and Sadie, and brig Abbie Clifford, ldg. for Antwerp; barks Blanche How and Ada Wiswell, do. for New-York; bark H. L. Gregg, brig Mary Gibbs, and schr. Geo. V. Jordan, do. for Liverpool.

Brig Alexander Nickels, Peters, Fajardo 22 ds., with sugar and molasses to Galwey & Casado—vessel to Marcus Hunter & Co. Dec. 16, lat. 30, lon. 73, had a heavy gale from N. W. lasting ten hours, in which lost and split sails, carried away sling of foreyard, stove bulwarks, and had decks swept.

Brig Mayflower, (of Brixham,) Tyree, Bahia 36 ds., with rosewood and coffee to William Haines & Co.—vessel to George F. Bulley.

Brig Daniel Trowbridge, (of New-Haven,) Rogers, Port Spain, Trinidad, 21 ds., in ballast to D. Trowbridge & Co.

Brig Tula, Miller, Belize, Hon., 17 ds., with mdse. to William Jex & Co.

Schr. Angola, (of Sullivan, Me.,) Wooster, Cape Hayti 25 ds., with logwood for Boston. Put into this port for provisions and water.

Schr. Ricardo Barros, Newton, Mayaguez 13 ds., with oranges to J. & T. Pearsall—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Kate Rommell, Adams, Matanzas 18 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Overton & Hawkins. Dec. 25, during a fog, got aground near Port Monmouth.

Schr. Julia Clinch, (of St. Andrews,) Maloney, St. John, N. B., 14 ds., with timber to C. L. Snow—vessel to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. J. W. Scott, Hatfield, of and 15 ds. from St. John, N. B., with lath to John Boynton's Son—vessel to Heney & Parker.

Schr. Percy, Allen, Eastport, with fish to John Boynton's Son.

Schr. J. F. Carver, Robbins, Bangor, with lumber to F. H. Smith.

Schr. Philanthropist, Coombs, Bangor, with lumber to order.

Schr. J. S. Coy, Purrington, Newport.

Schr. Mercy T. Trundy, Crowley, Calais, with lumber to G. Boardman.

Schr. Mary B. Harris, Crowley, Calais, with lumber to G. Boardman.

Schr. Annie E. Tibbitts, Eaton, Calais, with lumber to order.

Schr. Tennessee, Hall, Rockland, with lime to order.

Schr. Kate Newman, Newman, Vinal Haven, with granite to master.

Schr. Nellie Lamper, Crowley, Lynn.

Schr. Flora, Peterson, Salem, for Virginia.

Schr. A. M. Lee, Lee, Boston.

Schr. Abby Bacon, Crosby, Boston.

Schr. William Wilder, Cook, Boston.

Schr. J. C. Cratta, Hall, Boston.

Schr. Narragansett, Lewis, Boston.

Schr. Oliver Ames, Babbitt, Boston.

Schr. Mary Riley, Riley, Boston.

Schr. William L. Davis, Foster, Boston, for Delaware.

Schr. Hannah M. Buell, Buell, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Calvin S. Edwards, Crossley, Saugus, Mass.

Schr. S. B. Franklin, Rackett, Somerset.

Schr. Lady Antrim, Haskins, Wareham.

Schr. Angler, Besse, Wareham.

Schr. Martha Vassar, Kelly, New-Bedford.

Schr. Splendid, Phinney, New-Bedford.

Schr. Benj. English, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Bedabedec, Lewis, New-Bedford.

Schr. Marcus Hunter, Henley, Wood's Hole.

Schr. Henry Remsen, Allen, Fall River.

Schr. F. Merwin, Bunce, Fall River.

Schr. Nellie, Allston, Fall River.

Schr. Abel W. Parker, Dean, Taunton.

Schr. Alice Borda, Duke, Providence.

Schr. John Sinsman, Scull, Providence.

Schr. Mary Sands, Rowe, Providence.

Schr. E. B. Darling, Hudson, Providence, for Baltimore.

Schr. M. V. Cook, Falkenburg, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Franconia, Jordan, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. William Curry, Roberts, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Magnet, Burrell, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Elias Ross, Lewis, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. John Balch, Hannah, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. George and Albert, Harlowe, Pawtucket.

Schr. B. F. Woolsey, Tirrell, Pawtucket.

Schr. William Tice, Tice, Pawtucket, for Philadelphia.

Schr. David Sprague, Howard, Block Island.

Schr. Dr. Franklin, Howard, New-London.

Schr. Favorite, Johnson, New-London.

Schr. Orlando Smith, Ferris, New-Haven.

Schr. Forest Oak, Parker, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Wm. H. Whitaker, Carroll, Sag Harbor, for Baltimore.

WIND—Sunset, light, S. S. W.; thick fog.

### BELOW.

Brig Alex. McKeen, from ——.

Schr. R. B. Barnes, from ——.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Ship Glengarry, (Br.,) Millard, from Calcutta, arr. 24th, and anchored in lower Bay, was towed to this City this morning and reports: Sept. 9, a few hours after discharging pilot, experienced a heavy gale and violent squalls, with deluge of rain and a high sea from S. S. W.; gale blowing from W., and lasting 30 hs., barometer 29 35; crossed the equator in Indian Ocean, Sept. 20, in lon. 93 E.; off Cape Land encountered contrary gales for 10 ds.; passed Cape Agulhas Oct. 27; St. Helena Nov. 7, and crossed the equator 18th, in lon. 31; had no N. E. trades, but continued light winds from S. round to W.; Nov. 18, Patrick Forestal, seaman, died of ulceration of the bowels; Oct. 13, lat. 29 18 S., lon. 40 40 E., spoke bark Sarah Watson, (Br.,) from Singapore, for Hamburg; 14th, lat. 29 03 S., lon. 39 40 E., spoke ship Senator Iken, (Ger.,) from Manila, for New-York; 26th, lat. 35 S., lon. 21 E., spoke ship County of Argyle, (Br.,) from Batavia, for Rotterdam; 30th, lat. 32 S., lon. 17 E., spoke ship Mary Blundell, (Br.,) for Manila, for Falmouth; Nov. 5, lat. 20 S., lon. 2 W., spoke bark Comet, from Sourabaya, for Falmouth; Dec. 8, lat. 19 20 N., lon. 53 50, spoke bark Jaince, (Span.,) from Barcelona, for Havana; 11th, lat. 19 45, lon. 58, spoke bark Emma L. Oulten, (Br.,) from Newport, for Havana.

The bark Aalesund, (Norw.,) Schaze, which left Rio Janeiro Nov. 21 and arr. this afternoon, made the passage in the short space of 34 ds., a remarkable trip. She was but 2 ds. N. of Hatteras.

### LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 26.—The Inman Line steam-ship City of Richmond, Capt. Brooks, from New-York Dec. 18, arr. here at 11 o'clock this morning.

PLYMOUTH, Dec. 26.—The Hamburg-American steam-ship Frisia, Capt. Meyer, from New-York Dec. 16, for Hamburg, arr. here to-day.

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